In the Freedom of the East, Lies the Peace of the West

Nippon Times

We Fight With Firmness, We Build With Kindness

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GREATER ASSISTANCE TO BE GIVEN NANKING AFTER AOKI'S RETURN

Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Meets President Wang

NEW POLICY TO BE PUSHED

Readjustment of Japanese Government Organs on Continent Expected

Domei

NANKING, August 22.—Japan's economic support of New China is expected to be strengthened after the return home of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki from his present visit to Central China. It is also anticipated that the readjustment of Japanese Government organs on the spot will likely be introduced.

During his stay here Mr. Aoki twice interviewed President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China and consulted closely with him on various important affairs. One of the greatest "harvests" of his present visit to China will be the fact that Mr. Aoki has personally come in contact with the actual situation existing in China following the enforcement of Japan's new China policy. This has solidified his conviction in propelling the new policy more quickly and effectively than ever before. He also has obtained a clearer understanding of the future path New China is to follow and concrete measures regarding Sino-Japanese cooperation.

Not only did Mr. Aoki see President Wang but he exchanged unreserved opinion with other China's leaders, including Finance Minister Chou Fu-hai, Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi, Industry Minister Mei Ssu-ping and other Ministers of the National Government.

As a result of his separate interviews with these leaders, he was successful in coming in contact more intimately with them and discussing policies now adopted or to be enforced in the future on vital affairs facing China. From every angle, his visit to Nanking has done a great deal to the joint prosecution of war against the common enemies, America and Britain.

With his mission completed at Nanking, Mr. Aoki and his suite left here this morning for Shanghai and put up at Broadway Mansions. At 11:30 a.m. today, Mr. Aoki summoned all the staff members of the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy and gave instructions to them. In the afternoon, Mr. Aoki called on Mayor Chen Kung-po of Shanghai at the latter's private residence and talked unreservedly regarding the management of Shanghai after the recent return of the Shanghai International Settlement to China by Japan.

Mr. Aoki accompanied by members of his suite called on Admiral Zengo Yoshida, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet in the China Area, at the latter's official residence at 6:50 p.m. today and then attended a dinner held in his honor by Admiral Yoshida.

Toson Shimazaki Dies

Toson Shimazaki, Japan's foremost literary figure, died suddenly of cerebral apoplexy at Higashikoiso, Oiso, Kanagawa Prefecture, at 12:35 a.m. Sunday. The celebrated man of letters was 72 years old. Until right before his death he was writing a series of a long novel "The Eastern Gate" in the magazine Chuo Koron. During his early life he made himself famous as a poet and later he changed to a novelist.

Undergo Regular Raids

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 21.—The anti-Axis surface units in the vicinity of Vella Lavella Island have been regularly attacked by the Japanese Air Units, the anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific officially announced today, according to a report from Melbourne.

Motta Named Governor

ROME, August 22.—With the resignation of the Governor of Rome, Prince Borghese, Senator Riccardo Motta was named extraordinary commissary for the Governorship of Rome. Prefect Carlo Manno was appointed vice extraordinary commissary.

Exchange Views

Minister Aoki

President Wang

FOE GROWS ANXIOUS OVER PACIFIC SET-UP

London Times Says Position Of Japan Is Becoming Stronger Every Day

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—The Pacific war strategy is being discussed at the Quebec conference together with the European operation, says a London dispatch. In this connection, The Times, London, emphasized today that Japan's strategic position is extremely advantageous, and made a long comment on the situation as follows:

"The regions occupied by the Japanese Forces extend over a vast area in East Asia and the Western Pacific. These regions are full of rich natural resources. If Japan is allowed to develop these resources, it will complete the construction of a self-sufficient sphere. Japan also is in a position to use man-power resources to the fullest extent by utilizing the enormous labor power of Chosen, Manchoukuo, China, Malai, the Philippines, and the East Indies. Hence, Japan feels no shortage both in man-power and material resources.

"We find at this moment that Japan must have studied the utilization of these resources a long time ago in anticipation of such development as has taken place today. This has been made clear by the fact that immediately upon the occupation of these regions following the outbreak of the war, Japan set about developing these resources without delay. Any blockading operation against Japan is useless. However, one noteworthy fact is that Japan, an island Empire, is dependent upon sea power.

"The main sea route of Japan is the long line from Japan to Batavia by way of China and Singapore. This is perfectly controlled by the Japanese Navy. The anti-Axis navy has not a single base within a radius of 1,000 miles from this route. The continental coasts from Chosen to Malai are under occupation of the Japanese Forces and are defended by a link of islands.

"What Japan did immediately after its attack on Pearl Harbor was to secure this sea route, for, if this route should be intercepted, it would be serious for Japan. The greatest question facing Japan is the maintenance of maritime supply routes. Most of the materials necessary for the Japanese munitions industry must be brought from distant regions ranging from 500 to 3,000 miles.

"Japan's shipbuilding equipment before the outbreak of the war was inferior to that of America and Britain, but still had a fairly great capacity. This capacity must have been increased as a result of her acquisition of equipment in China and the East Indies after the war. Japan's development of resources in the occupied regions has just been started. If this should be continued, Japan's fighting strength will be strengthened day by day, month by month."

3 ENEMY AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN IN DUEL OVER HANKOW SKIES

Remainder of American Raiding Force Completely Repulsed By Wild Eagles

TWO ATTEMPTS MADE

Marauders Drop Bombs on Civilian Quarters—Flee In Confusion

Domei

HANKOW, August 21.—Three planes of the U.S. air force in China which attempted to raid the vicinity of Hankow twice today were downed by the Japanese "Wild Eagles," the headquarters of the Japanese Central China Army announced today.

The announcement was officially made at 7 p.m. today as follows:

"Bomber and fighter formations of the United States air units in China attempted to raid the vicinity of Hankow at 2:57 p.m. and 3:35 p.m. today.

"However, our air units and anti-aircraft batteries immediately repulsed the enemy planes after downing three of their number in aerial combats.

"Only slight damages were suffered by our side."

Attacks Foiled

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, August 21.—Foiled in their attempts to bomb the vicinity of Hankow twice today by the indomitable Imperial Forces in this area, the American planes that participated in the raid-attempt ruthlessly dumped their deadly cargoes on civilian quarters, again displaying their barbarism and further increasing the indignation of the Chinese nationals.

The Consolidated B-24 and North American B-25 bombers and Curtiss P-40 fighter participated in the raids, first of which was attempted at 2:57 p.m. today.

Upon receiving the intelligence of the enemy approach, Japanese Air Unit furiously intercepted the marauders. No sooner than the opposing forces met head-on in mid-air, a Consolidated B-24 bomber was bathed by a concentrated fire and was sent plunging earthwards, leaving a trail of smoke and flame.

Awe-stricken by the potency of the Imperial flyers, the enemy formations were soon thrown into utter confusion. Corporal Kihara's plane peppered the second enemy plane with fierce machine-gun fire and soon sent the hapless prey careening earthwards.

The panic-stricken enemy flyers blindly dumped their deadly cargoes on civilian quarters and madly fled for safety. However, Sub-lieutenant Nishitome doggedly pursued the fleeing planes and finally downed a second B-24 bomber over Kunning, and thence safely and triumphantly returned to the base with the other Japanese planes.

FIGHT FOR KHARKOV IS RAGING FIERCELY

Soviets, Germans Battle For Rail Lines

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 21.—Deadly battles are continuing day and night between the Soviet vanguards and German defenders along the northeastern outskirts of Kharkov.

With the Soviet forces having launched a grand encirclement operation around Kharkov, the center of fighting has shifted to the northwestern and southwestern sectors where battles are raging for the capture of important railway lines.

In view of the importance of the Kharkov-Poltava front, the Reich army has sent out powerful reserves in increasing numbers to these areas, where an attrition warfare of unprecedented scale is being continued.

In the meantime, the Soviet troops which had penetrated the Kharkov-Dnieperpetrovsk line are rushing toward Poltava. Moscow dispatches state that the Soviet vanguards have already reached the border of Poltava Province, but the information is not confirmed.

Meanwhile, the Soviets, operating on the Donetz Front, are reported to have launched a large-scale offensive today southwest of Voroshilovgrad in concert with the offensive in the Isyum sector, but details of the fighting are not clearly known.

American Propagandists Cook Up Fantastic Story of Fight in Kiska

Say U.S. Attack on Island in August Was Met by Return Fire—Sunday's Imperial Headquarters' Communique Makes Laughing Stock of Yanks

By MASAO DODO

America's official propagandists have at least one great knack for their job. And that is their fantastic imagination. They had a grand opportunity to display it to the world when they broadcast over the week end that American forces in the Northern Pacific, during the first two weeks of August, attacked the Japanese garrison on Kiska Island in the Aleutians.

As a matter of fact, there wasn't a single Japanese soldier on that island either during the period of the American attack or many days prior to the start of the American drive. By the latter part of July, the entire Japanese Garrison on Kiska had completed its withdrawal.

Under what hallucination did the American forces in the Northern Pacific convince themselves that there were still some Japanese soldiers on the island? To say the least, it was a masterpiece of make-believe.

Just listen to this communique by the American Navy Department. "From August 1 to 14 inclusive," it says, "the United States army and navy aircraft and heavy and light United States naval surface units carried out the following attacks on Kiska Island." And the communique goes on to enumerate those prolonged and repeated attacks—after flaunted as highly "successful."

Return Fire by Whom?

Here is one of them. "In the early morning," the American communique says, "light naval surface units shelled Gertrude Cove and main camp area on Kiska. The return fire by the enemy was light and our bombing and strafing attacks were carried out by Mitchell medium bombers and Warhawk and Lightning fighters on north head and south head runway and seaplane hangar area." My question is: return fire by whom?

About the American attack on the make-believe enemy on August 10, the official American comunique has this to say. "Large forces of Liberator heavy bombers, Mitchell medium bombers, army Dauntless dive-bombers and Lightning and Warhawk fighters carried out twenty-four bombing and strafing missions on Kiska." Twenty-four full-scale sallies without an actual sight of the enemy!

A very curious piece of circumlocution was injected into the American navy communique when it said: "It is not known how the Japanese got away. Since our air and surface bombardments in latter part of July had apparently destroyed the Japanese radio equipment on Kiska, the assumption was they were not in communication with their home land." What radio equipment? There was no such thing on the island when the American forces were in dead earnest shelling and bombing the island.

Hard as one searches, there is hardly a parallel in all history to the costly burlesque show the American forces have been putting on over the deserted Island. I can easily imagine the consternation our today's revelation is causing in the United States.

When I come to think of it, there is one person who must be turning in his grave on hearing the news. And that is America's beloved humorist—Mark Twain. At this very moment, he must be saying in his grave: Oh, why couldn't you let my Tom Sawyer in on the Kiska adventure?

The world remembers how Tom Sawyer conspired with his pal, Joe Harper, to fit a skiff to invade Jackson Island in the Mississippi in their trepidating make-believe that there was some fearsome enemy on that island. While doing this, Tom could not bear the itching curiosity to know what sort of publicity his adventure was getting back home. He even sneaked back to his home in the village under the cover of night and thoroughly enjoyed the sorrow and sympathy of the village folks.

'What an Anti-Climax!'

That's the sort of things every American soldier, sailor or airman loves best. Let the home folks cry over the terrible hardships of the fighting men on the front. Let them tremble at the peril of a long-distance expedition. The more prolonged the suspense, the greater the reward in publicity. That's the way the officials of the American fighting services figure it out. And the professional propagandists pad up and make up stories of courage and heroism. That's what they were doing about the Kiska attacks. But what an anti-climax! All the repeated attacks on Kiska now turn out to have been made at a make-believe enemy.

In this particular instance, there is another denouncement, which is no laughing matter for the people of the United States. One remembers the scene at the village church in the Mark Twain story

(Continued on Page 2)

280,000 TONS LOST BY ENEMY IN 7 DAYS

Anti-Axis Casualties in Sicily Reach More Than 25,000 Men

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—The Axis forces sank approximately 280,000 tons of enemy vessels during the week between August 15 and 21, the German military authorities disclosed today.

The announcement revealing the sinkings in gist follows:

"1. German torpedo planes sank 170,000 tons of fully laden anti-Axis transports in the waters east of Gibraltar.

"2. The Luftwaffe attacked an anti-Axis convoy off Lisbon, and sank 25,000 tons of enemy ships.

"3. Reich U-boats sank 35,000 tons of enemy vessels during the past week.

"4. The Imperial Japanese Air Forces sank at least 50,000 tons of small enemy warships in the vicinity of New Georgia Island besides sinking one heavy cruiser, one light cruiser and two large-sized destroyers and heavily damaging two cruisers and two destroyers.

"The tonnage of the enemy losses mentioned above reaches 280,000 tons."

25,000 Men Lost

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—The death toll for the anti-Axis forces in the Sicilian campaign reached 25,000, the North African Anti-Axis Headquarters announced today, according to a report from Algiers.

The announcement disclosed that the British Eighth Army and the United States Seventh Army suffered the loss of 11,800 and 7,400 troops respectively.

FEEBLE AIR ATTACKS RESORTED TO BY FOE

U.S. Guerilla Operations in Arafura Sea Area Repulsed by Japanese

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, August 22.—With the South Pacific front at a stalemate, American air units are persistently attempting petty guerilla air raids on the rear Japanese occupied islands in the Arafura Sea, but the enemy raids are being effectively repelled by the Imperial Forces.

Some of the petty enemy raids attempted by the enemy planes on Thursday may be enumerated as follows:

1. At day break on Thursday, two enemy bi-motored bombers approached Koepang in Timor Island but our ground batteries routed the enemy planes.

2. Two consolidated B-24 bombers were espied by our fighter planes in the sky east of Kei Islands in the Arafura Sea. Our planes immediately intercepted the enemy bombers and furious aerial combats ensued, but the panic-stricken enemy flyers fled after one of the bombers had one of its motors silenced.

3. On Thursday afternoon, a lone enemy four-motored bomber approached Saumlakki on Yamdena Island of the Tenimber Group but our ground batteries successfully repelled the enemy plane.

ANGLO-U.S. LEADERS PLOT SOVIETS' END; SELFISH AIMS BARED

Political Objectives of Anti-Axis Nations at Complete Variance

FISH IN TROUBLED WATERS

United States, Britain Not Too Anxious to Extend Moscow Military Help

The United States and Britain are desiring that Germany and the Soviet Union may destroy each other on the Eastern Front so that they may take advantage of the situation to further their own ends, comments the Mainichi today, in connection with the Quebec conference now under way.

"Observing the present war situation," states the journal, "it is clear that the question of Anglo-American-Soviet relations forms the main subject of discussion at the Churchill-Roosevelt meeting at Quebec. The Anglo-Americans and the Soviets are partners in the current World War but, obviously, they are at variance in respect to their political objective.

"At the current stage of the war in Europe, the Soviet Union is bearing the whole brunt of the German attack while American and British forces are engaged in the African and Mediterranean campaigns where the risks are less than at the Continental front. The Anglo-American forces have so far failed to form an all-round second front. The Soviet Union has hitherto frequently demanded of its Anglo-American allies the formation of a second front in Europe and is not satisfied with the recent Sicilian invasion, asserting that one third or a quarter of the German forces must be drawn to the Western Front before it can acknowledge the formation of a second front.

"In the meantime, there is no doubt that the Quebec conference has taken up the second front problem in earnest. America and Britain are intending to deal a direct thrust to Germany by this military action and, at the same time, to check the Soviet influence on the European Continent to some extent.

"It is ironical," asserts the Mainichi, "that in spite of the fact that they have been enabled to evade German offensives against them by virtue of the persistent resistance of the Soviets on the Eastern Front, the Anglo-American Powers openly betray their hatred against the Soviets' advance whenever the war situation turns in favor of the latter. While the Soviet Union is helping the United States and Britain at tremendous sacrifices on its part, the Anglo-American combination, apprehensive of the Soviets' advance, not only does not pay proper prices for its ally's sacrifices but elaborate anti-Soviet measures. This is evidenced by the Anglo-Soviet disputes concerning the refugee Polish regime which took place last spring.

"The true intention of the Anglo-American Powers is to 'fish in troubled waters' while the Soviet Union and Germany battle against each other.

SHIP LOAN TO CHIANG SEEN AS RIDICULOUS

Portless Regime Cannot Use U.S. Gifts

Commenting upon the reported decision of the United States Wartime Shipping Board to lend-lease two Liberty-type ships, namely the "Henry Teller" and the "Michael Casey" to the Chungking regime, observers here declared that due to absence of any sea port under the control of Chungking, these ships can be used only for transportation of supplies to the Anglo-American forces in India, Domei reported on Sunday.

The observers stated that this act of lending ships to sea port-less Chungking is another glaring example of American tactics of handing worthless checks to her allies without any regard for their usefulness.

They added that the lending of these two ships to Chungking, which is disgruntled over not being invited to the Quebec conference, is indeed a very shrewd American method of appeasing the Chiang regime.

JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY UNITS WITHDRAWN FROM KISKA IN JULY; ARE NOW ENGAGED IN NEW DUTIES

Enemy Forces Commence 'Landing' on Island on August 15

OUR DEPLOYMENT SUCCESS

Canadian Troops Participated In Aleutian Campaign, Says Premier King

The withdrawal of the entire Japanese Garrison from Kiska Island of the Aleutian Group, which had been effected at the latter part of July without any enemy obstruction, was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at noon on Sunday. The deployed units are already being engaged in new duties.

The text of the announcement follows:

"The Imperial Japanese Army and Naval Units garrisoned at Kiska Island completed the withdrawal of their entire forces at the latter part of July without suffering any hindrance by the enemy and are already engaged in new duties."

Enemy Forces Make 'Landing'

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 21.—President Franklin Roosevelt and Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King today announced that the United States and Canadian forces had landed on Kiska Island on August 15, according to information from Quebec.

Joint Announcement Made

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 21.—President Franklin Roosevelt and Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King issued the following joint communique today, according to Quebec dispatches:

"Powerful American and Canadian units with the protection of surface craft landed on Kiska Island of the Aleutian Group without suffering any resistance. The landing operations were commenced on August 15. Not a single Japanese soldier was found. We are convinced that in all probability, the Japanese forces had withdraw from the island under cover of fog. The recent withholding of announcements concerning the bombing and bombardment by warships against Kiska Island was for securing the safety of landing of anti-Axis forces."

King's Statement

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 21.—Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King today issued a statement concerning the landing operations on Kiska Island, besides the one made jointly with President Roosevelt, it is reported from Quebec.

In his statement, Prime Minister King declared:

"The land, sea and ir forces of Canada have been engaged in defending the Pacific coasts of Canada and Alaska jointly with the United States forces since the commencement of the Pacific War. In the operations just finished, the Canadian forces participated in the Aleutian Campaign for the first time. The Canadian units which participated in the landing operations on Kiska Island are a part of the Canadian forces for Pacific areas. The majority of the soldiers has been mobilized in accordance with the National Resources General Mobilization Act and had undergone special training for military operations in the Aleutian area."

No Japanese Found

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 21.—The United States Navy Department today issued the following communique anent the landing operations on Kiska Island, according to a Washington report:

"American and Canadian units landed on Kiska Island from August 15. At the time of the landing, not a single Japanese soldier was found and there were various signs showing that the Japanese forces had recently withdrawn from the island. It seems that as a result of the intense firing and bombings recently made by anti-Axis warcraft and airplanes successively, the commissary lines of the Japanese garrison had been endangered and the Japanese had become unable to maintain their positions on the island. The way how the Japanese Forces had withdrawn cannot be known. Perhaps, Japanese surface craft reached Kiska Island under cover of clouds of fog which hindered reconaissance."

THICK FOG ASSISTED KISKA WITHDRAWAL

Nature Aided Japanese Forces In Bloodless Deployment Operation

The bloodless withdrawal of the Japanese Garrison from Kiska Island was effected late in July under the protection of a dense fog, characteristic of the Aleutians, which hung low over the greyish-blue surface of the sea. For both the comrades and the enemy, the weather forbade the activities of seacraft. It was absolutely impossible for airplanes to espy vessels and extremely difficult for ships to locate the island.

Despite the difficulties caused by dense fog, the ships which were to carry the withdrawing units unerringly reached Kiska Island. When the Navy vessels arrived at the island, the clouds of fog which had been prevailing for several days began to clear up gradually 50 meters above the surface of the sea until Kiska Island emerged clearly beneath the curtain of fog. At the same time, the sea became calm; the frothy foams left in the wakes of ships were clearly visible over the blue surface of the sea.

One by one, the Japanese ships entered the port, without any difficulty. The Kiska garrisons lost no time in starting their scheduled withdrawal, for the clouds of fog might clear up higher at any moment, allowing enemy planes to attack the ships.

With the land and naval forces working with complete accord, the embarkation of the entire force was completed as scheduled. Who would have imagined such a successful boarding of the whole of the units at a place where the enemy was holding the command of the air? The members of the garrison tendered their hearty thanks to Heaven and the gallant souls of the Attu heroes who, they believed, had given them divine protection.

As the vessels left the island, fog began to cover the sea again so that even the comrade-ships were not to be seen.

Strange enough, the fog again cleared up when the ships drew near the base. The officers and men of the Japanese Army and Naval Forces saw in these miracles the divine grace granted them. With the morale running high, the deployed forces are now engaged in new operations.

AMERICA CONCEALS ACTUAL WAR LOSSES

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 20.—In a deliberate attempt to minimize the number of American soldiers killed in action, Acting-Secretary of War Robert Patterson tonight disclosed that United States war casualties total only 16,500 killed in action since the attack on Pearl Harbor, according to Washington reports.

However, Patterson warned that the people must be prepared for further losses and added that it would be a mistake for the Americans to underestimate the fighting capacity of the enemy.

Meanwhile, the new chief of the United States Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, Rear-Admiral Dewitt Ramsey, told the press that "I believe that we have underestimated the productive capacity of Japanese planes," adding that "they show an astounding capacity to replace all losses."

Codignola to Head Paper

GENOA, August 21.—Professor Arturo Codignola was named director of the daily newspaper "Il Secolo Decimonono" (The Twentieth Century), found in 1885. Professor Codignola, who is 50, is a disabled officer and member of the faculty at Genoa University.

FOE'S KISKA ATTACK CALLED BIG COMEDY

Enemy Bombarded Island for 1 Month After Japanese Withdrawal

After firmly securing a strategic position in Kiska Island for a period of one year and two months since the surprise landing there and on Attu Island of the Aleutian Group early in June last year, the whole Japanese Garrison Forces had completely withdrawn from that island late in July after having fulfilled their mission.

All that has developed on the uninhabited island since the successful withdrawal of the Japanese Forces from there have been a series of nonsense and farce. For nearly one month since the deployment, the enemy had not been able to discover this. Utterly illusioned by the adroit and quick operation of the Japanese Forces, the enemy had been concentrating its attacks on the uninhabited Kiska Island by means of bombardment, bombings and submarine attacks. In spite of its secret reconnaissance kept for one month, it could not find out that the Japanese Forces had withdrawn from there long before and, as a result, large units of the enemy naval and air forces had been obliged to be buttonholed there for a long period. The enemy had kept up its bombardment and bombing on the desolate island and made frequent announcements on this farcial warfare. When the enemy learned that the Japanese withdrawal was effected many weeks ago, the American public was dumbfounded at the strategic mess of the American military authorities and this in turn has created great consternation and dissatisfaction among its people. What the American forces have scored in this "battle" of the deserted island is only one, namely, "The Comedy of Kiska", which will be ever on the lips of the world public as a laughing matter.

Is Saga of Patience

The experiences undergone by the Japanese Garrison Forces on Kiska and Attu Islands have been a saga of patience and brave fighting. It was on June 4 last year that Japanese Navy Forces surprise-attacked many islands of the Aleutian Group, including Dutch Harbor. Their attacks were kept up during June 5. In these raids they shot down and damaged 21 enemy planes and destroyed the greater part of enemy military facilities.

On June 7 Japanese Army and Navy Forces surprise-raided Kiska Island and occupied it. The following day they did the same on Attu Island and occupied it. This operation had nipped the enemy's offensive in the bud. When the two islands were occupied, American military authorities publicized that both Kiska and Attu were strategically unimportant, apparently in an attempt to pacify the turbulent American public opinion.

The enemy's first offensive on these islands was repulsed by powerful Japanese Navy Units on August 8. A Japanese submarine on August 31 penetrated into Nathan Bay of Atka Island and inflicted a heavy damage on the A-class enemy cruiser Northampton by straight hits. About the middle of September a Japanese destroyer sank two enemy submarines in the same area. By this time, the enemy had begun to show a positive movement of counter-attack.

The Alaska Road was opened on October 5. Its air bases in the mainland and Alaska were strengthened. The air raids of the enemy began to increase. Its base was advanced from Atka Island this year to Umnak Island and then to Adak Island, and finally on Tanag Island and Amchitka Island only about 100 nautical miles off Kiska Island.

Air Raids Increase

The air raids had become persistent. In January only 39 planes raided Japanese positions, but in February they increased to 117 and in March further to 287. The number gained to 806 during April and 869 during May and with this a powerful enemy fleet appeared in the Kiska and Attu areas. It was on May 12 that strong enemy units landed on Attu Island.

Japanese submarines and air forces conducted brave fightings on the enemy and during a period from May 12 to 23 they seriously damaged one enemy battleship, damaged two cruisers and sank one destroyer, causing a great fire on another. In addition, two cruisers of unidentified classes were also damaged by the Japanese attacking units. After dealing an enormous damage of not less than 6,000 men to the enemy, the whole Japanese fighting men on Attu Island died gloriously on May 29.

The attack on Kiska Island was concentrated by the enemy after early in June. The island was raided by enemy planes numbering from 50 to 100 in five or 10 waves almost every day. Their raid became severer since July. For instance, 96 planes raided there on July 23 and 66 planes on July 25. Bombardment was made by enemy warships on Kiska on July 7 and 23. The bombardment on July 23 was carried out by four enemy cruisers and four destroyers. For 30 minutes the bombardment was kept up intensively. The Japanese Garrison Forces there composedly and gallantly responded to the enemy attacks from the air and sea and repulsed them each time.

Without being conscious of the Japanese withdrawal, the enemy conducted aerial bombings 106 times and bombardment from warships 15 times during a period from August 1 to August 14, it is revealed by foreign cables. It was a big joke that the enemy kept up its bombings and bombardment on the tundra coast of the uninhabited island for a long period.

OUR VIGILANT DEFENDERS

These soldiers who were formerly stationed at the bleak, desolate island of Kiska, are now at their new posts.

(Photograph taken by Army Press Cameraman Suzuki. Passed by the War Ministry).

The Past Week in Review

Decisive Struggle Rages in S. Pacific

The decisive struggle raging in the Southwest Pacific between the Imperial Forces and the concentrated war might of the enemy is daily assuming intensive fury.

On August 12, Imperial Navy Air Units shot down 34 of more than 55 enemy planes that attacked Buin on Bougainville Island in the Solomons. Again on the following day, our Navy Air Forces sank three large-sized transports off Lunga and also shot down six enemy planes over Munda.

In the meantime, intrepid fliers of the Imperial Japanese Air Force shot down 39 enemy planes in combat and destroyed another five on the ground during their attack on Fabuba airfield, located 70 kilometers west of Lae in New Guinea, on August 15 and 16. Moreover, on August 15, Imperial Navy planes, attacking enemy convoys off Vella Lavella Island, sank four warships, including one heavy cruiser, and four large-sized transports; damaged 16 warships, including two cruisers, and four transports; and shot down 28 planes.

Army Smashes Enemy In S. Shantung

The leaders of the enemy 114th division have been wiped out almost to the last man.

Since about July 30, the Takahashi, Sato, Shimizu, and Otsubo punitive units had moved solidly against the enemy and had been smashing them at every point. Because the Japanese advance was so rapid the enemy did not have time to organize its remnants and its command degenerated into complete chaos. Hwang Teh-hsing, commander of the 114th division, Major-General Wang, of the same division, and other leaders fled into the hilly district with only about 30 of their men and were wandering about desperately.

Early on August 11, they were discovered by a Japanese Unit and pursued into the mountains, 20 kilometers northwest of Tunghsien. There, Division Commander Hwang, Major-General Wang and other leaders met their death while Major General Kao Jen-chiu, chief of the enemy's Shantung peace station, was critically wounded. Thus with this offensive, the leaders of the 114th division were wiped out almost to the last man.

New Treaty Signed By Japan, Thailand

The inclusion of the four northern Malai states and the two Shan states into Thai territory was formerly realized on August 20 in accordance with the promise given by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on his visit to Thailand recently.

Following the conversations between General Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister of Japan, and Field Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram, Prime Minister of Thailand, on July 4 of this year, the Governments of the two countries have been engaged in negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty between Japan and Thailand concerning the territories of Thailand in the Malai and Shan regions Having reached an agreement on the draft treaty, the treaty was signed on August 20 at Bangkok Between Mr. Teiji Tsubokami, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Thailand, and Field Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram, Prime Minister and acting Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Export Pact Signed With French Indo-China

The enforcement agreement concerning exports from Japan to French Indo-China was signed on August 19 by Japanese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa and Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux at the latter's official residence in Saigon. The agreement was the final detail remaining in the third fiscal year's Japan-French Indo Economic Enforcement Agreement which is based on the Japan-French Indo-China Economic Agreement and had been postponed because of various reasons.

At the meeting, official notes concerning the method of importing Japanese exports into French Indo-China and other matters were also exchanged. The agreement concerning French Indo-China's exports to Japan was set in the arrangements signed in January and March this year. Thus with the signing of the latest enforcement agreement, the third fiscal Year's Japan-French Indo-China Economic Enforcement Agreement was completed.

Aoki Departs For China

The departure of the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Kazuo Aoki, to China to observe conditions there following the enforcement of Japan's new China policy and to exchange views with President Wang Ching-wei was formally announced by the Board of Information on August 19.

The Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister will also inspect activities of his Ministry on the spot and hold talks with Japanese Army and Navy leaders stationed in China.

Minister Aoki was accompanied by Shimpei Takeuchi, Director of the General Affairs Department of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, Major-General Takeo Imai, Lieutenant-Commander Tanioka, Hirokichi Minemichi, Chief of the Civil Administration Section of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, and others.

U.S. Propagadists Are Laughing Stock

(Continued From Page 1)

where Tom Sawyer and Joe Harper hide themselves in the attic to witness their own funeral. Happily enough, the two boys disclose themselves in the middle of the villagers' weeping fest and march down the aisle amidst the burst of cheers. But in the case of Kiska, there is no such happy ending.

There will be a great deal said about the cowardice of the men who went into a full-dress battle without ascertaining where and what their enemy was. There was not a single soul on the island when the American official communique said there was some return fire—not only once or twice but three times. That again goes to show how terribly scared the American fighting men were. It also shows what kind of trashy reports pass through the American mill of publicity. There will be much more said about the sloppy reconnoitering. But, to top them all, there was one sequence which will go down in history as one of the most criminal of stupidities. And it is this. There was a real battle on the sea near Kiska, which we reported over the radio the other day and which American announcements have been steadfastly evading. That battle was not between the American and Japanese navies. It was fought—and fought fiercely—by one large American naval fleet against another large American fleet. During the terrific gun battle, several warships were sent down to the bottom of the sea with countless officers and men on them. There were several large cruisers, too, among those that were sunk or heavily damaged. How heavy were the casualties we don't know exactly. But the people of the United States can ask their own Navy Department about them. At least there were hundreds, and probably thousands, of Tom Sawyers and Joe Harpers who will never return to their American homes. There were other thousands who were maimed for life. The funeral this time will not be a farce. It will be real and the whole nation of the United States will groan with sorrow and disgust.

Make-believes of any kind should have their bounds of decency. The American make-believe about the Japanese garrison on Kiska overstepped those bounds and reaped its grim harvest.

Our Struggles

(Continued from Page 4)

nection. It is difficult to say which province suffered most, for each province had its tale of woe.

Midnapore Suffers Most

In Bengal, the Midnapore District suffered most and the sufferings of the people gave birth to a terrorist movement for organizing reprisals against officials. Parts of the United Provinces where the no-rent campaign was very strong, also suffered badly. In Gujerat, when the sufferings of the peasantry became unbearable, they left their homes and migrated to the neighboring state of Baroda.

Indiscriminate and brutal use of force, attack on women and wanton destruction of property constituted some of the features of the "illegal" measures adopted by agents of the Crown toward a people who had, on the whole, remained strictly non-violent. The usual method of attacking Satyagrahis and unarmed citizens, including women, was with the help of powerful sticks, which being iron-shod or covered with leather, could split human skulls with ease. Attacks were made on helpless Satyagrahi prisoners as well.

Where these were not sufficient for striking terror, shooting was occasionally resorted to. In most provinces such shooting incidents occured occasionally, but the most diabolical incident took place at Peshawar (the capital of the North-West Frontier Province) on April 23, where the number of people shot and killed on one day, went up to several hundred.

The facts are roughly these. There was a peaceful demonstration following the arrest of some local leaders. The authorities lost their heads and sent some armored cars to disperse the crowd that was by that time moving homewards. The armored cars, full of soldiers, rushed full tilt into the crowed without warning from behind, killing three people on the spot and wounding a large number. Thereupon the crowd is reported to have set fire to the cars. Soldiers were at once rushed to the spot and ordered to open fire. But the crowd did not run away; hundreds of them stood their ground and faced the bullets.

When the facts became known, the public demanded an inquiry which the Government refused. Then the Working Committee of the Congress appointed a Committee with Vithalbhai J. Patel (who by then had resigned the Presidentship of the Assembly) as Chairman to inquire into and report on the facts. This Committee was not allowed to proceed to the Frontier Province. It had therefore to assemble in Punjab at a place nearest to the Frontier Province and collect evidence there. As soon as the report of the Committee was published, it was banned by the Government. Nevertheless, through the efforts of Congress organizations, wide publicity was given to it.

The only redeeming feature of the Peshawar episode was the refusal of a company of Garhwali soldiers to open fire on the unarmed crowd. After their refusal they were at once disarmed, placed before court-martial and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

STRICT NEUTRALITY DEMANDED OF SPAIN

Hoare Gives Three-Point Demand to Franco During Conference

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, demanded that Spain should abandon her pro-Axis policy and maintain strict neutrality at the two-hour conference held yesterday with Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco at the latter's villa in Passo de Meira.

It is said that Spanish Foreign Minister Count Francisco Gomes Jordana was present at the conference in accordance with the British Ambassador's request.

Although the Spanish Government had adhered to a neutral policy since the outbreak of hostilities, it had not restricted the participation of the "Green-Clad Volunteer Corps" in the fighting on the Eastern Front, because of the Catholic standpoint of fighting against Bolshevism.

In view of the ostensibly favorable turn in the fighting in the Mediterranean, however, the American and British Governments have made the demands enumerated below to the Spanish Government.

1. The Spanish "Volunteer Corps" should not be allowed to fight on the Eastern Front.

2. The circulation of news reports regarding the movements of the anti-Axis warships through the Strait of Gibraltar should be prohibited.

3. Pro-Axis propaganda in Latin-American countries should be curtailed.

Stimulated by the favorable turn of the war situation in the Mediterranean and the dependency of the Spanish Government on the anti-Axis nations for certain natural resources and supplies, it is believed that demands were presented to General Franco for "careful consideration."

75 Enemy Planes Downed

ROME, August 22.—Italo-German fighter planes and anti-aircraft batteries shot down 75 enemy planes in the operational skies of the Mediterranean, many of them being bimotored aircraft, on August 19 and 20, it was revealed today.

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Chosen Training Youth to Vindicate Honor of Long-Desired Conscription

One-Week Celebration Marks Coming Into Effect Of Military Service Law—Special Organs Set Up to Facilitate Operation

The long-cherished hope of Chosenese youths to participate in the Imperial military service was finally realized on August 1 of this year when the conscription law which was promulgated on May 9, last year was put into practice, reports Domei. It was the most memorable and glorious day for the Chosenese since Chosen's annexation with Japan 34 years ago. The Chosenese youths are now qualified to fight on the foremost front together with Japanese youths.

Prior to the promulgation of the conscription law, the burning desire of the Chosenese youths to participate in the military service was recognized by the Japanese Government and the special ordinance enabling Chosenese youths to serve the Army voluntarily was enacted. Thus, a road was opened for the Chosenese to enter into military service. Applications for military service increased year after year. After four months' training these volunteers entered the barracks where they well manifested their abilities and qualities as competent soldiers. Some were promoted to the rank of non-commissioned officers, while some gallantly met death in action and are now enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine. Thus they have fully manifested their qualifications as regular soldiers.

Can Serve Empire

With the promulgation of compulsory education through the Government-General and with the bolstering of industrial activities, the Chosenese have become deeply imbued with patriotism. On May 6 last year the time was ripe to promulgate the conscription ordinance in Chosen, and there followed the enactment of a new decree allowing Chosenese youths to serve in the Navy. Thus, they are now able to serve the Empire on the foremost front together with Japanese soldiers and sailors.

May 9, 1942, when the conscription law was proclaimed in Chosen, will forever be remembered by the Chosenese. On that epochal day the whole Peninsula was filled with joy and gratitude with all the Chosenese, even those who were then residing in Manchoukuo and other places, paying homage to nearby shrines. Telegrams expressing their gratitude for the great honor granted to them poured into the offices of the Government-General and the military headquarters, and schools and factories manifested their resolute determination by opening special lecture meetings. For nearly a year since that memorable day, all the Chosenese youths looked forward to serving the Empire. Every minute was devoted to train themselves physically as well as spiritually.

In commemoration of August 1, the day when the previously proclaimed conscription law came into effect, special programs were featured for the following one week. A grand rally was held in Keijo in the presense of Governor-General of Chosen General Kuniaki Koiso, and a grand parade took place participated in by some 20,000 young men and women.

For the purpose of qualifying Chosenese youths for military service, a special committee was set up charged with the task of completing the census registration, of permeating the true import of the adoption of the conscription law, of training youths, and of propagating the Japanese language. In view of the difficulties of enlisting Chosenese youths for the Army due to the differences of language and customs, the re-education of national school graduates and training of the unschooled have been earnestly conducted in accordance with the Chosenese youths' training ordinance promulgated on November 3, last year.

As to the re-education of the Chosenese youths who, upon leaving national schools, are engaged in various occupations, some 20 training institutes which had already existed have been increased to some 2,000 within the two years of 1940 and 1941. These training institutes also aim at according personal guidance to each of the trainees.

For unschooled youths, the Government-General established 750 training halls, while 26 private organizations were opened simultaneously on December 1 of last year. Again in April this year, the total number was increased by 1,946. All the Chosenese youths between the ages of 17 and 21 are to register at any one of these training halls.

Most of the trainees have not completed the compulsory education and belong to the lowest of the social strata. At first these youths did not join the institutes and their parents and employers were unwilling to spare their charges for training. However, as they are being coached very thoroughly they have been transformed into different persons within an amazingly short time. Having eye-witnessed the enormous changes in the trainees, enthusiasm for training was roused among the people. They are crude and uncultured, but are so naive that they take in everything taught most earnestly. Thus, the Chosenese youths being rejuvenated through strenuous training, are ready to serve the Empire.

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CHINA WAR RESULTS FOR JUNE REVEALED

19,393 Chungking Soldiers Killed

Domei

NANKING, August 22.—The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China on August 21 announced the following composite results scored by the Japanese Forces during June:

No. of engagements	1,578
No. of enemy forces encountered	2,171,391
Chungking soldiers' killed	19,393
Enemy prisoners and those who surrendered	9,611

Main trophies: 28 cannon of various calibers, (1,079 rounds of ammunition); 163 heavy and light machine-guns (28,921 rounds of ammunition); 5,938 rifles (325,189 bullets); 1,073 pistols (3,772 bullets); 27,590 hand-grenades; 57 grenade-throwers and others (392 rounds of ammunition); 1,014 bayonets, swords, lances and others, and communications apparatus and clothes.

Our losses in men: 663.

Activity of Army Air Units: Army Air Units attacked the Kienow Airfield, which is one of the advance bases of the enemy air forces, and damaged it beyond use. These Units also raided the enemy bases at Liangshan, Enshih, and Hengyang and shot down or damaged 42 enemy planes. Moreover, these Units closely cooperated in the deployment operation following the summer offensive and realized great results.

ANTI-AXIS WARSHIPS OPERATE OFF ITALY

Axis Coast Positions Are Bombarded

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—The anti-Axis headquarters in North Africa claimed today that Anglo-American warships shelled the Italian coast and that American air units bombed the Italian mainland and Sardinia, according to a report from Algiers.

The announcement follows:

"American naval units shelled Axis positions along the southern shores of the Gulf of Gioja, while British warships bombarded Scilla in southern Italy.

"Meanwhile, American air units bombed the railway facilities north and northeast of Naples yesterday, and the Monserrato airdrome in Sardinia.

"During these operations, 10 anti-Axis planes were lost."

U.S. Airmen Criticized

ROME, August 21.—The Archbishop of Lyon, Cardinal Gerlier, bitterly criticized the airmen who attacked Rome, in a letter which was published in the Catholic paper, Avvenire.

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PHILIPPINE YOUTHS TAKE PRIDE IN WORK

People Discover New Values in Life—Many Volunteer for Government Jobs

Domei

MANILA, August 20.—Answering the nation's call for leadership in the New Philippines, Filipino youths are now joining the ranks of government services by volunteering to fill positions in the remote districts instead of those in Manila as was the case before the outbreak of war. This healthy sign can only be ascribed to the wholesome change now going on in various phases of life in the Philippines.

Under the former regime Filipino youths were attracted by the pleasures of city life and flocked to Manila, creating an unemployment problem which challenged the wits of the nation's best educators and economists.

Today the picture is changing and youths are not only shunning the city but are showing their eagerness to help bring the ideals of the New Philippines into the remotest corners of the Archipelago.

Typicial of the reborn Filipino youth filling this new role is Pedro Yuson, a 28 year-old young lawyer, employed as a clerk in the Government Insurance Office, who was recently appointed Justice of Peace for the out-of-way district in Southern Mindoro Province.

The young judge declared, "I'm anxious to take this new post. The position of Justice of Peace is a humble one. It will mean going to the office on horseback instead of on the street car. But this is the opportunity to serve the New Philippines and I cannot ask for anything better."

Yuson worked his way through law school and was admitted to the Philippine Bar shortly before the war. Like thousands of other youths attracted by city-life, he tried to eke out a living as a Government clerk.

When the Philippine Executive Commission's order to train the Filipino youths to lead the New Philippines organized a Government Training Institute, Yuson luckily was chosen and took a two-months course with other youths from various offices. It was at the institute that Yuson realized the role youth must play in the New Philippines.

Burmese Lassies Gladly Respond To Task of Rebuilding Country

Mrs. Ba Maw Outlines Civic Work Carried on by Fair Sex Throughout Burma—Women's National Service Movements Launched

The increasing role played by Burmese women in the construction of a new Burmese State was praised by Daw Khin Ma Ma Maw (Mrs. Ba Maw), President of the Women's National Service Movement in Burma, in a special interview with the correspondent of The Greater Asia.

Other women leaders of Burma who were also interviewed expressed their hope that the women of Burma might follow in the footsteps of Japanese women who are so selfless in their devotion to their ideals.

"It is essential to give Burmese women thorough training in their duties of serving their country apart from their domestic duties," said Daw Khin Ma Ma Maw.

"It is exactly for this purpose that the Women's Section of the National Service Movement has been organized and that practical training is now being given to women who are taking on increasing responsibilities for the reconstruction of the State. It is high time that the women of Burma should devote their energies towards the progress of the State and render public services. In addition to their usual domestic work they should also help their men folks in the discharge of their duties towards an Independent Burma."

Daw Khin Ma Ma Maw added that the Women's National Service Movement has branch organizations all over Burma from Katha down to Mergui and even in every village tract. All these organizations are doing national service and are giving training to new recruits. Lessons on such subjects as economy, nursery, first aid, health and hygiene and various kinds of civic duties are given to members at the headquarters camp.

Continuing, Daw Khin Ma Ma Maw said that she was very much impressed with what her husband had said regarding the characteristics and activities of the women and children of Nippon who are exerting utmost efforts for the welfare of their people and the State, sacrificing all their self-interests. She said that she is intending to reform Burma with new thoughts, new ideals with new kind of women. She finally expressed her earnest desire to see very dutiful and useful women in Independent Burma and that all the virtues and cultures of the Japanese women will be scrupulously adopted by the Burmese women.

Daw Khin Kyi, wife of Major-General Aung San, who was busy with her baby son at the time of the interview, showed a keen interest in matters concerning Burma. She said that she had read something about the Japanese women and her husband had also informed her something about these selfless people. She wished that Burmese women would follow on the lines of the Japanese women and devote their time for the uplift of the State. She further said that Burmese women should understand completely that the war is still on. She said she would like to see the women of Burma devote their spare time to war efforts.

Daw Khin Mya, wife of Bandoola U Sein, Minister of Welfare and Publicity, said that she herself is actively connected with the Women's National Service Movement and therefore she wished that every woman of mature age should join the movement and do her utmost in the propagation of civic duties.

Daw Daw Than, wife of U Ohn Gyaw, Director of Police Administration said that the fair-sex of Burma should one and all enlist their names in the Women's National Service Movement and that they should devote their spare time to the war effort as it is of vital importance for Burma to win this war completely. She said that she herself is taking a keen interest in the National Service Movement and expressed the belief that the organization will do a great deal of useful work in the reconstruction of Burma.

Khin Myo Chit, Chief of the Ladies' Section of the Dobama Sinyetha Asiayone, expressed her views as follows:

"Since motherhood is women's highest attainment I think it is the best medium to serve her country. If she can bring up her sons to become best warriors or statesmen, the country owes to them a great deal. I think women should make their sons best so that they would shine brightest on the Altar of Freedom and Prosperity. I think this is the highest and best gift a woman can offer her country. Women must be good mothers—it means a good deal."

Army Administration In South Re-Examined

(Continued from Page 4)

the South have great possibilities in the future.

Burmese, Filipinos and Indonesians all have been subjected to long years of Anglo-American and Dutch exploitation; though they worked hard they gained no wealth, and though they studied hard, they gained no high positions. Small wonder it is that they became indolent and ignorant. But only within one year of rule under our military administrators, they have proved that this is not their inherent characteristic. The Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs had already pointed out that this is sufficiently proved by the fact that in a certain industrial plant employing several thousand workers, the daily attendence averages 90 per cent, the native officials in Java have more than shown themselves to be capable of fulfilling high positions, while the native police force in the Philippines is fully cooperating with the Japanese Forces in the maintenance of peace and order, with many of their number fallen in the line of duty.

We must not accept the native peoples as they appeared, sacrificed to the selfish oppression of the Anglo, American and Dutch, as their true selves. We must give them an opportunity to reveal their inherent traits, to guide their abilities and talents cooperation in the fighting of the war and to help them to contribute toward the construction of the New Order in Greater East Asia. This is the responsibility of the Japanese people.

Art Without Eyes

By Our Art Editor

Content to paint strange and conventional landscapes of trees and cavernous rocks and mountains as the background of their figure studies, the masters of the Renaissance created a world of their own, dark, mysterious, unfathomable, as little related to the world they inhabited as the Apocalyptic visions of the Bible.

Not until Manet had shown what realist painting of the figure might be was there any change from this mediaeval style. With his production of the 'Olympia', however, he gave the lead to a joyous band of young painters, all in their early twenties who seized on the challenge as an inspiration. And in a few years the hillside of Montmartre was invaded by strange-looking shaggy men with long hair and beards, with high-crowned and wide-brimmed hats and sheepskin coats and high boots, rising at dawn to catch the earliest rose tints of the sun, sitting from sunrise to sunset in rapt contemplation of the changing hues of Nature.

They took their studio equipment into the field; sometimes—as in the case of Monet with his four canvases to catch the changing effects of light on a landscape—on a wheelbarrow.

Painting in Clear Tones

Unlike the painters of the bitumen school, they painted in clear tones and even in pure color. They eliminated from their palette all but the primary colors and their immediate derivatives. They painted the world around them, not a world arranged, purged and idealized in the studio. They reproduced in their strange bright key, with their new, violent and, to most people at that time, repulsive technique of strokes and stripes, of whirls and dashes, and later of dots and stipples, the life of their planet, the figures of their fellow men and women, the changing light and aspect of the visible world.

They painted workmen and peasants; absinthe drinkers and card players in cafes: women nude and clothed: women seated at pianos, and sewing, washing and ironing, street scenes: leafless trees in the snow. They did not select in Nature the obviously beautiful, the motif a peindre. Rather, they took a roadside, a garden fence, a green balcony, a ruined and discolored wall, a wind-tormented pine and, above all, surfaces which reflected light.

"I will paint any woman," said Renoir, "so long as her flesh does not repel the light." And again, "A stream disappearing in the underwoods is lovelier than the Mona Lisa."

Claude Oscar Monet

Among these wild men, their animator and leader was a young painter from Le Havre, Claude Oscar Monet, who experienced the struggle, despair and disillusionment of rejection by friends and State throughout the forty years he continued to labor at his paintings. The most famous of these are his 'Fascades of the Cathedral of Rouen' and the 'Nymphaeas', the former which he commenced in 1893.

This magnificent series of Facades Monet conceived like the movements of a symphony. He set up his easel in the room of a house at the corner of the rue de l'Horloge and the rue du Grand Pont at Rouen. There, facing the great west door of the cathedral and working on several canvases in the same day, he painted his tone poem of the Gothic pile of Routen in twenty cantos, from the gray phase of dawn to the orange and blue of sunset.

The last phase of the Impressionist Monet, however, was the most brilliant and also most tragic; it was that of the 'Nymphaeas' and his race against blindness.

He had long meditated the theme offered to his color-avid vision by the water lilies in his ponds at Giverny. There lay the water garden, rich and tranquil, with its blaze of exotic bloom, under the shade of overhanging trees through which the setting sun burst like a forest fire. In twenty years it had grown in splendor. In the glory of its blossoming it had become the synthesis of his vision of light, the solar spectrum materialized. He had passed many hours watching the phenomenon evolve, a whole world of light and color growing upon the face of the water and another world reflected in the water. He had followed the passage of clouds across the patches of blue sky caught in his watery mirror, sitting in a chair in his garden, with his eyes half-closed, an old man with a weather-beaten face, tanned like a sailor, his eyes blue and fierce, and his beard white and shaggy.

Paints in the Midst of War

Suddenly, one morning in the summer of 1916, his resolution was taken, his mind was made up. He gave the order to build a studio in his garden on the edge of the water lilies. The World War raged not forty miles from his tranquil pond, but in his absorption with the grandiose spectacle of his garden he was as oblivious of it as if he had been four thousand miles, and not forty distant from the Western Front.

With glowing colors, with a brush that left fiery traces like a comet, he began to paint the first panels in that series which was afterward to be repeated and magnified in the 'Nymphaeas'. He was then seventy-six years old, and soon to be stricken with cataracts of both eyes. He had been painting for sixty years, but he entered upon this latest and last of his enterprises as eagerly as forty years earlier when he had entered the Bohemian life of the painters in Montmartre.

He worked on these gigantic panels for twelve years. Dissatisfied with the first of his sketches, he destroyed or abandoned them and began again. The war ended and found him hardly conscious of the changed world of peace. In the middle of the Peace Conference his friend Clemenceau was wont to descend upon him, still snarling after a bout with Wilson or Lloyd George, and would go away strangely humbled and silent.

Is Seized With Semi-Blindness

In the middle of his mighty task the old man was seized with semi-blindness. He refused an operation which might have cured him radically or have left him completely blind, and in spite of the prayers of his family continued to work.

Before his enormous panels, with his vision almost gone, and forced to sit close to the canvas in order to see at all, he now performed the technical prodigy of painting a vast theme without being able to judge his work from the distance at which it should be judged. The marvellous retina which had so long served him was veiled and almost useless now.

"He is only an eye," Cezanne had once said of him, "but what an eye!" And now even the eye was lacking.

He painted on in a kind of delirium, working by instinct rather than by sight, painting by divination, in an inspired state of exaltation and trance. His family, his friends, watched him helplessly, in an agony of disquiet lest the blinded vision should blunder into impotence, lest the last work of Monet should betray the tragic deficiency that had come upon him. Clemenceau, visiting him at frequent intervals in a similar anxiety, saw him laboring over the reflection of clouds in the water, noted the heaviness of the reflections, and feared the worst.

But one day the old man, triumphant and trembling with excitement, led him to his great studio by the lily pond and showed him the last of the panels, with the dreaming surface of the water all rose in the evening light, and the reflections of the sky like blue petals among the rose. The clouds, once heavy and formless, were light as air, irised and ethereal.

The Work Is Finished

"What do you say now?" asked Monet in glee. "You did not dare to criticize. But I knew very well that the water was pasty. It might have been cut with a knife. All the high lights had to be done over again. At first I dared not attempt it. Then I decided to. It would be my last word. You were afraid that I would spoil my canvas. So was I. But somehow, I do not know how, my misfortune gave me confidence, and in spite of the film over my eyes, I saw so clearly what had to be done to restore the harmonies of the picture that this confidence sustained me. And now look at it. Is it better or worse?"

"I was wrong," admitted Clemenceau. "You are so completely a painter that you have succeeded in completing, with a deficient vision, the harmonies which your full vision saw."

"And now it is finished," said Monet. "I am blind. I have no more reason to live. Nevertheless, do you hear, as long as I live I will not permit these panels to leave my studio. I have reached a state when I am more afraid of my own criticism than of that of the most qualified. It is very possible that I have attempted something beyond my powers. Well, I am ready to die without knowing my fate. I have given the pictures to my country. I leave it to judge of me."

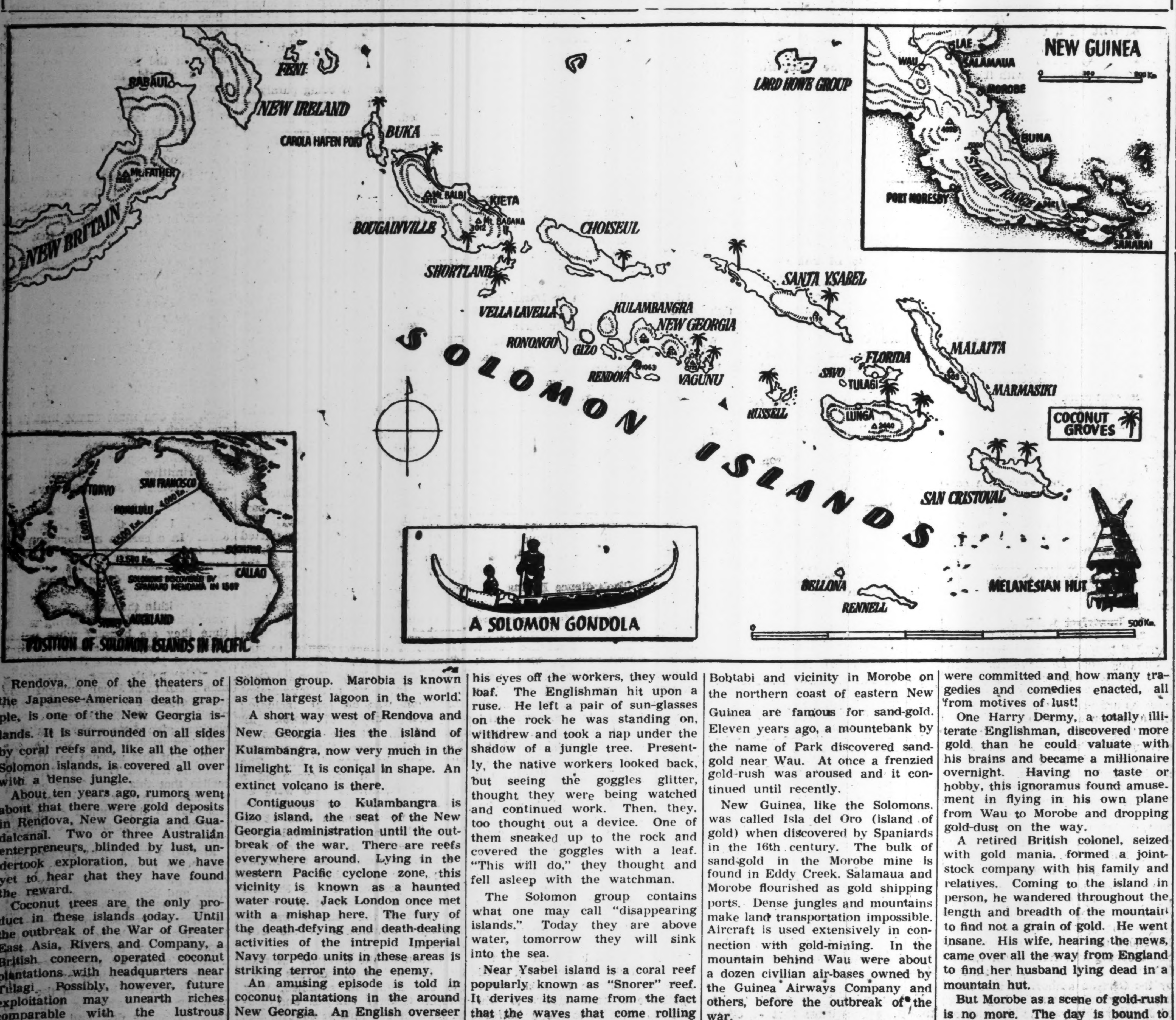
He died soon afterward, ignorant, as he had wished to be, of the fate of his 'Nymphaeas'. They were his supreme bequest to a country which had done nothing for him.

France, I say, had done nothing for him—nothing, and yet everything, for had he not had the supreme good fortune to be born in a country in which painting, even if repellent, revolutionary or iconclastic, creates excitement, scorn, anger or enthusiasm—anything but indifference; a country endowed, moreover, with wide rivers and deep forests, with a sky of turquoise and pearl, with seas of emerald, with cities and villages whose weathered stone takes on a warm tint with time, and a landscape not hidden, even in winter, from the rays of that sun which Monet was among the first of his country men to rediscover?

But Monet lives forever, among his gigantic panels, radiant in the self-portrait done before the film had fallen over his eyes, an heroic image of a man, like an inspired craftsman, or a leader of peasants, grand as Garibaldi, with massive, rugged face, the smiling eyes, the great temples, the flowing beard, the air of rude health and calm strength.

He had been generous in his life, and noble in his death. He had added glory to the artistic annals of France. He had died as he had lived, without official rewards or decorations, an old man working silently in a village garden, blind at the end like Homer, and himself the Homer of French painting.

GLIMPSE OF SOUTHERN ISLES



Rendova, one of the theaters of the Japanese-American death grapple, is one of the New Georgia islands. It is surrounded on all sides by coral reefs and, like all the other Solomon islands, is covered all over with a dense jungle.

About ten years ago, rumors went about that there were gold deposits in Rendova, New Georgia and Guadalcanal. Two or three Australian enterpreneurs, blinded by lust, undertook exploration, but we have yet to hear that they have found the reward.

Coconut trees are the only product in these islands today. Until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Rivers and Company, a British concern, operated coconut plantations with headquarters near Tulagi. Possibly, however, future exploitation may unearth riches comparable with the lustrous weal of King Solomon.

Marobia and Robiana lagoons in the mainland of New Georgia are said to be the most beautiful in the Solomon group. Marobia is known as the largest lagoon in the world.

A short way west of Rendova and New Georgia lies the island of Kulambangra, now very much in the limelight. It is conical in shape. An extinct volcano is there.

Contiguous to Kulambangra is Gizo island, the seat of the New Georgia administration until the outbreak of the war. There are reefs everywhere around. Lying in the western Pacific cyclone zone, this vicinity is known as a haunted water route. Jack London once met with a mishap here. The fury of the death-defying and death-dealing activities of the intrepid Imperial Navy torpedo units in these areas is striking terror into the enemy.

An amusing episode is told in coconut plantations in the around New Georgia. An English overseer was keeping watch over native hands under the blazing sun. The heat was unbearable to him, but he knew that the minute he took his eyes off the workers, they would loaf. The Englishman hit upon a ruse. He left a pair of sun-glasses on the rock he was standing on, withdrew and took a nap under the shadow of a jungle tree. Presently, the native workers looked back, but seeing the goggles glitter, thought they were being watched and continued work. Then, they, too thought out a device. One of them sneaked up to the rock and covered the goggles with a leaf. "This will do," they thought and fell asleep with the watchman.

The Solomon group contains what one may call "disappearing islands." Today they are above water, tomorrow they will sink into the sea.

Near Ysabel island is a coral reef popularly known as "Snorer" reef. It derives its name from the fact that the waves that come rolling into this hollow reef make a sound like that of a snore.

Now a story of the gold-rush in New Guinea. Nassau Bay, Wau, Bobtabi and vicinity in Morobe on the northern coast of eastern New Guinea are famous for sand-gold. Eleven years ago, a mountebank by the name of Park discovered sand-gold near Wau. At once a frenzied gold-rush was aroused and it continued until recently.

New Guinea, like the Solomons, was called Isla del Oro (island of gold) when discovered by Spaniards in the 16th century. The bulk of sand-gold in the Morobe mine is found in Eddy Creek. Salamaua and Morobe flourished as gold shipping ports. Dense jungles and mountains make land transportation impossible. Aircraft is used extensively in connection with gold-mining. In the mountain behind Wau were about a dozen civilian air-bases owned by the Guinea Airways Company and others, before the outbreak of the war.

When the gold-rush was at its height, English rascals and criminal exiles in Australia made a bee-line for Morobe. How many cruelties were committed and how many tragedies and comedies enacted, all from motives of lust!

One Harry Dermy, a totally illiterate Englishman, discovered more gold than he could valuate with his brains and became a millionaire overnight. Having no taste or hobby, this ignoramus found amusement in flying in his own plane from Wau to Morobe and dropping gold-dust on the way.

A retired British colonel, seized with gold mania, formed a joint-stock company with his family and relatives. Coming to the island in person, he wandered throughout the length and breadth of the mountain to find not a grain of gold. He went insane. His wife, hearing the news, came over all the way from England to find her husband lying dead in a mountain hut.

But Morobe as a scene of gold-rush is no more. The day is bound to dawn when it will take a useful part in the building up of Greater East Asia (Taken from the Asahi Shukan.)

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TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1943

The Independence of India

Never before has the Indian independence movement evoked such fervid echoes over such extensive areas of East Asia as at present. In this sense, the progress of the movement deserves specially close attention.

That the Indian independence movement has called forth such widespread repercussions is ascribable to the fact that it is closely linked to the War of Greater East Asia. In the past, this movement had to be carried on without outside aid due largely to the fact that British imperialism was dominant in the world. In East Asia where Anglo-American imperialism held particularly strong sway, the East Asiatic peoples were unable to express their sympathy openly with the Indians in their anti-British struggles. Much less were they in a position to give them any assistance The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia brought about a complete change in this situation. As the War progressed, Anglo-American influences in East Asia have been uprooted and the East Asiatic peoples freed from the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism. From Europe also British influence has been driven entirely by the successful Axis campaign. Thanks to such developments of the war situation in East Asia and in Europe, an effective end has been put to the domination of the world by British imperialism. This turn of events is contributory to the expansion of the Indian independence movement in scope to worldwide dimensions.

The growth of the Indian independence movement from its former position of isolation into its present worldwide scope means, of course, its acquirement of unprecedented strength. It is observable at the same time that the British authorities in India are ruling the Indian people with unprecedented severity. Having lost their footholds in East Asia in the present war, America and Britain are leaving nothing undone in order to convert India into a powerful strategic base in their fight against Japan. With General Wavell as its new Viceroy, India has been placed under militaristic rule. The leaders of the independence movement have been rounded up and all concerned in it are being subjected to all forms of cruel treatment. All this British impatience goes to show that the Indian independence movement offers good prospects of success this time and that the anti-British movement of the Indian people is steadily nearing its decisive stage.

Everybody believes in the inevitability of the independence of India, but independence cannot be achieved without effort. It is, indeed, imperative that the Indian people generally should exert themselves to the utmost to realize their long-cherished aspirations. Obviously, however, the power of resistance of the Indian people at home who are denied the possession of arms is very limited. Earnest attention must therefore be directed to the question of strengthening the hand of the Indian people at home by extending them more valuable and more positive aid from outside. To this end, the Indians in East Asia must, first of all, be organized on military lines. Such a military organization has already been brought about but it must be greatly enlarged and strengthened. Secondly, the downfall of the British rule of India must be accelerated by successful military operations in the War of Greater East Asia.

Japan has already liberated Burma from repressive British rule and enabled that country to achieve independence. The independence of the Philippines is also expected to take place shortly with Japan's help. It is hardly necessary to say that the independence successively attained by these East Asiatic peoples will greatly stimulate the Indian people and stir up their fighting spirit vigorously against their oppressive rulers. The Imperial Forces on the Burma-Indian border are proving a serious menace to the Anglo-American forces in defense of India. The Indian Ocean too is exposed to a grave menace from the Imperial Forces. Anyway, Japan's brilliant military successes cannot but rudely shake the British rule of India. The success of the Indian independence movement depends a great deal on the future developments of the War of Greater East Asia. In other words, Japan's success in the War of Greater East Asia is the only way to make the speedy independence of India possible. It is therefore earnestly to be hoped that closer ties of unity and cooperation should be forged between the Japanese and Indian peoples.

The Importance of War Aims

The morale of a people involved in a great war depends to a large extent on the true worth, the plausibility and justice of their war aims.

In this respect the Axis Powers have a clear cut advantage over the Anglo-American nations. They have clear war aims that are based firmly on the principles of justice, while the Anglo-American leaders have offered their peoples nothing but nebulously worded phrases which have no rhyme or reason. The Axis is fighting for a new order, and is backing up its ideals with action wherever and whenever possible. The Anglo-Americans are mumbling vaguely about "freedom" and "democracy," but in actual practice they are emphasizing an imperialistic policy of tyrannical misrule and exploitation.

If the Anglo-Americans were really sincere about their so-called war aims, they would have rejoiced at the fact that Burma has regained its independence, that the day of independence for the Philippines is drawing near. But they have not rejoiced. They have remained true to their traditional standards of hypocrisy by showing every sign of displeasure, by making it fully evident that their one desire is to bring their former colonies under their domineering control again. Their vicious resentment of the fact that China has regained its sovereignty is another of the worthlessness of their war aims. And if there are still some idealistic Americans and Britishers who feel that these accusations are unjust, that given the chance America and Britain would have liberated Burma and the Philippines just as Japan has done and is doing, they should remember what is happening in India today. India stands as a colossal monument to Anglo-American hypocrisy.

Like Listening to a Song

Our life in the world is like listening to a song, to enjoy which we do not wait till it is finished. The song is there, in the singing from the very first note. Its unity permeates all its parts and therefore we do not impatiently seek the end, but follow the development. In the same way, because the world is truly one, its parts do not tire us—only, our joy grows in depth with our deeper comprehension of its unity. At the moment when our various energies are employed with the varied in the world of nature and of men, the One in us is growing up towards the One in all. If the many and the one, the endless movement and the eternal reaching of the goal, were not in harmony in our being, our existence would be to us like ever learning grammar, and yet never coming to know any language.—Tagore.

Manifestation of the Soul

A block of stone is unplastic, insensitive, inert, it offers resistance to the creative idea of the artist. But for a sculptor its very obstacles are an advantage and he carves his image out of it. Our physical existence is an obstacle to our spirit, it has every aspect of a bondage, and to all appearance it is a perpetual humiliation to our soul. And therefore it is the best material for our soul to manifest herself through it, to proclaim her freedom by fashioning her ornaments out of her fetters. The limitations of our outer circumstances are only to give opportunities to our soul, and by being able to defy them she realizes her truth.—Tagore.

A Year Ago Today

August 23, 1942

Incompleteness of the government policy and non-submission of the people at large in the United States to economic control is considerably reducing the resistance power of the country against currency inflation. Thus in the utter confusion of economic control the United States is precipitating itself down into the abyss of ruin spurred by the series of miserable defeats. The U.S. Wartime Production Board has sent officials to England to inspect ways and means of cutting down production of popular commodities.

* * *

Wendell Willkie, who is scheduled to make a trip shortly to the Soviet Union as President Roosevelt's special envoy, conferred in regard to his proposed visit to Chungking with T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister of the Chungking Government now in Washington.

* * *

The British authorities are making frantic efforts to suppress anti-British demonstrations in India. In New Delhi, British police have arrested the leaders of anti-British demonstrations and broken up such attempts. The Calcutta University has been closed. Fifty Indians, allegedly ring-leaders in the anti-British demonstrations in Nagpur, were severely punished. In Baroda public assemblies were prohibited and eight leaders arrested on the grounds of anti-British war espionage.

* * *

Reflecting a mounting shortage of bottoms, the United States War Production Board decreed a 10 per cent reduction in the consumption of coffee in the United States, thus effecting a reduction of a corresponding amount of coffee imports.

LACK OF SEAMEN, MATERIALS HAMPERS U.S. SHIPPING PLAN

Newly Built American Ships Poorly Constructed—Axis Takes Heavy Toll of Enemy Vessels

By MASAYOSHI MURAKAMI
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part II

In the summer of 1943, the U.S. Maritime Commission announced that it was possible to increase the shipbuilding capacity of each slip from four ships a year to to six or even eight ships. Assuming the building of six ships a year per yard to be possible, as announced, 1,200 ships could be built with 200 slips. On the assumption, again, that the ships built average 7,000 tons, it must be admitted that the American shipyards were capable of building some 8,400,000 tons a year.

On the American Government's own showing, the state of shipbuilding in America during 1942 was as shown in the following table:—

Month	Number	Tonnage
January	16	197,627
February	26	289,541
March	26	261,473
April	36	401,632
May	57	619,779
June	67	748,154
July	71	790,300
August	68	753,600
September	93	931,000
October	81	890,700
November	84	891,800
December	120	1,199,300

8,000,000 Tons Built

On January 5, 1943, the Chairman of the Maritime Commission made public the details of shipbuilding during 1942. According to him, during that year 746 merchantmen with a total tonnage of 8,098,000 tons were built. These figures tally with those given by President Roosevelt at the beginning of 1943. If these statements are to be credited, we must admit that American shipbuilding capacity is really enormous, but American shipbuilding has its debit side as well as its credit side.

The details of shipbuilding as made public by the Chairman of the Maritime Committee were as follows:—

Liberty-type ships	542
Tankers	62
C-type standard ships	62
Cargo boats for Britain	55
Coastal cargo boats	5
Ships for the transportation of ores	5
Other special ships	15

Liberty-type ships, which constitute a large proportion, are freighters of a special type designed chiefly for mass production.

According to the American authorities concerned, Liberty-type ships can be built in a very short time, some being launched in a week or so. The designer is a Henry Kaiser. This man is connected with the four shipyards on the Pacific, namely, the Tod California, the Richmond, the Oregon and the California, where he is directing the construction of vessels of this type. It does not seem, however, that his shipyards are doing such good work as generally believed.

Pic's Comment

The Pic, an American Weekly, in a May issue, made the following revelation:—

"Henry Kaiser says that his shipyards are launching 10,000-ton Liberty ships in two to ten days, but nothing can be more absurd than this assertion. A week may suffice for completing a ship by the assemblage of the parts ready for use, but it takes time to manufacture these parts. He deliberately ignores the fact that more than three months are needed for the manufacture of boilers and other parts."

On January 16, this year, a new freighter built at one of Henry Kaiser's shipyards, was suddenly broken into two and sank in a certain port. Alarmed at this extraordinary incident, the American Government appointed a special committee of inquiry into the causes of the disaster. After a careful inquiry, this committee reached the conclusion in March that the incident was due to the following two causes:—

1. Imperfect welding.
2. A shortage of skilled labor and a lack of proper supervision.

Judging from the above-mentioned example, it is clear that the new ships hurriedly built are not so efficient as are vauntingly given out by the American authorities.

Another unfavorable factor is that a very large number of anti-Axis ships are being sunk by Axis submarine and air forces. America and Britain—the latter especially—have been publishing no figures of their shipping losses since June, 1941, though much publicity is being given by America to the tonnage of newly built ships.

Ships Sunk

According to the figures made public by the Axis side, since the outbreak of the European war up to the end of June, Germany sank 19,640,000 tons of anti-Axis commercial shipping and Italy about 1,500,000 tons. Again, it was announced by the German authorities that during four months from the beginning of January this year to the end of April, the German naval and air forces sent 2,448,400 tons of anti-Axis shipping to the bottom. That is, the anti-Axis shipping accounted for by the German forces during three years and a half since the outbreak of the European war reached 26,143,000 tons. If to this are added the shipping sunk by the Japanese and Italian navies, the total figure will be something like 31,000,000 tons. It remains to be seen how far American shipbuilding capacity will be able to make up for these heavy shipping losses.

A third unfavorable factor is the difficulty of providing the requisite seamen to man the new ships. America, who has just completed the construction of 8,000,000 tons, proposes to build twice as much this year. But can she find the adequate number of seamen to operate these ships or is it possible to train good seamen in good time? These are questions open to grave doubt.

At the end of June, 1939, America had 170,216 seaman, inclusive of reserves on land, for 11,000,000 tons of her shipping, which works out at 1.5 seamen for 100 tons of shipping, on the average. Calculated on this basis, some 75,000 seamen will be required for the new shipping of 5,000,000 tons or some 150,000 seamen for 10,000,000 tons of new ships.

The Director of the Federal Employment Bureau was quoted in the New York Times as admitting a fearful shortage of senior ships' officers and engineers.

In a press interview in the latter part of January, the Chairman of the Maritime Board stated regarding the objective of American shipbuilding for 1943 that the Wartime Production Board has already allotted to the shipyards concerned the quantities of steel required for the building of 16,000,000 tons of shipping for the current year. These shipyards can build at the rate of 5.5 ships a day, he asserted.

The question is whether America will really be able to build this year twice as many tons of shipping as last year. It must be remembered that there are limits to the production of steel material needed for shipbuilding. In the early part of April, this year, no less a person than Donald Nelson, President of the Wartime Production Board, admitted that the production of steel had reached its limits.

There is also a difficulty of obtaining dockyard workers in adequate numbers. America presumably had approximately 300,000 such workers at the end of 1942, and she has to provide 175,000 more hands this year for the successful execution of the shipbuilding program. This will most probably prove impossible, in view of the actual state of the demand and supply of labor in other branches of munitions production.

(End)

Odes From China

FAREWELL TO A FRIEND

By LI TAI PO

Where misty blue mountains loom
dim in the north,
And the eastern wall rears its high
gate,
Where down the green stream
drops a lone fisher craft,
There I watched you ride off to
your fate.

The clouds drifted lazily far over-
head,
Snow-white sails on an ocean of
blue,
Your horse bore you from me for
ever and aye,
As I waved a last farewell to you.

Hot tears my eyes blinded,
And dim grew the sun;
From the mountains the north
wind blew chill,
The glad day was ended, swift
came on black night,
As you vanished from sight o'er
the hill.

A SONG OF THE WIND

By LIU K'UN

I bade you farewell, perhaps for-
ever,
Waving my hand, while yet you
were in sight.
My throat was choked with sobs,
I scarce could speak,
Happiness seemed for aye to wing
its flight.

The gloomy clouds swept down
and wrapped you 'round.
And hid you from my eager,
straining gaze,
The very birds, that circled in the
sky above,
Pitied me and my empty, dreary
days.

Fruits of Wisdom

O, Memory, thou bitter-sweet—both a joy and a scourge.—Mad. de Stael.

* * *

If you wish your merit to be known, acknowledge that of other people.—Oriental Proverb.

* * *

We should believe only in deeds; words go for nothing everywhere.—Rojas.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter X
Stormy 1930
(Continued)

In the same letter which was a lengthy document, the Mahatma tried to explain to the Viceroy, why he was being forced to resort to civil disobedience. Making it clear that the letter was not intended as a threat but was a simple and sacred duty peremptory on a civil-resister, the Mahatma wrote: "In common with many of my countrymen I had hugged the fond hope that the proposed Round Table Conference might furnish a solution. But when you said plainly that you could not give any assurance that you or the British Cabinet would pledge yourselves to support a scheme of full dominion status, the Round Table Conference could not possibly furnish the solution for which vocal India is consciously, and the dumb millions are unconsciously, thirsting. Needless to say there never was any question of Parliament's verdict being anticipated. Instances are not wanting, of the British Cabinet, in anticipation of the Parliamentary verdict, having pledged itself to a particular policy. The Delhi interview having miscarried, there was no option for Pandit Motilal Nehru and myself but to take steps to carry out the solemn resolution of the Congress arrived at in Calcutta at its session in 1928." In order to keep the door open for a compromise, in spite of the launching of the civil-disobedience campaign, the Mahatma continued: "But the resolution of independence should cause no alarm if the word Dominion Status mentioned in your announcement had been used in its accepted sense. For has it not been admitted by responsible British statesmen that Dominion Status is virtual independence?"

March to Dandi

To this letter—or ultimatum—of Mahatma Gandhi, the Viceroy sent a brief reply regretting that Gandhi intended to contravene the law. So, true to his announced program, the Mahatma commenced his three weeks' march to Dandi, the seacoast village, where the disobedience of the Salt Law was to begin. At that time the Government were sceptical about the effect that the march would produce and they were not inclined to take him seriously. The Anglo-Indian papers began to write taunting articles and the Statesman of Calcutta in a leading article wrote to the effect that the Mahatma could go in boiling seawater till Dominion Status was attained. This scepticism was also shared by a section of Congressmen.

Nevertheless, the march to Dandi was an event of historical importance which will rank on the same level with Napoleon's march to Paris on his return from Elba. Fortunately for the Mahatma, he had a wonderfully good Press within India and outside. In India, for days and days every detail connected with the march found the widest publicity. The march on foot enabled him to rouse the entire countryside through which he passed and it also gave him time to work up the feelings of the country as a whole. If, on the other hand, he had taken the train to Dandi from Ahmedabad, arriving there the next day, he would neither have been able to rouse the people of Gujerat, nor would he have had enough time to work up the entire nation. While the Mahatma was marching from village to village, an intense propaganda was carried on in the neighborhood asking the people to give up service under the Crown and to prepare for the non-payment of taxes, which would be started before long. At every step the Mahatma received an unexpectedly warm welcome and that made the Government realise that the coming campaign would be a much more serious affair than they had thought at first.

Civil Disobedience Begins

On April 6, after a purificatory bath in the sea, the Mahatma started civil disobedience by appropriating pieces of salt lying on the beach. Almost simultaneously, illegal salt manufacture was begun all over the country. Where natural conditions precluded any such campaign, disobedience of other laws was attempted. In Calcutta, for instance, the Mayor, the late J. M. Sengupta started disobedience of the Law of Sedition by openly reading seditious literature in a public meeting.

Boycott of foreign cloth was begun on an extensive scale and along with that, another campaign grew up for the boycott of British goods of all sorts. There was also an intensive campaign for the boycott of liquor and of intoxicating drugs. To enforce the boycott, picketing by Congress volunteers was organized all over India. A few weeks after the march began, the Mahatma addressed a special appeal to the women of India (Young India, April 10, 1930). Therein he said: "The impatience of some sisters to join the good fight is to me a healthy sign. . . . In this non-violent warfare, their contribution should be much greater than men's. To call women the weaker sex is a libel. . . . If by strength is meant moral power, then woman is immeasurably man's superior." Proceeding, the Mahatma appealed to them to take up the picketing of liquor shops and foreign-cloth shops. The prohibition of intoxicating drugs and drinks would reduce the Government revenue by 250 million rupees (Rs. 13½—£1 roughly) while the boycott of foreign cloth would stop an annual drain of nearly 600 millions of rupees.

He further appealed to women to devote their spare hours to spinning with a view to stimulating the production of Khadi. In conclusion he said: "But there is no excitement and adventure in the liquor and foreign-cloth picketing, some sisters may retort. Well, if they will put their whole heart into this agitation, they will find more than enough excitement and adventure. Before they have done with the agitation, they might even find themselves in prison. It is not improbable that they may be insulted and even injured bodily. To suffer such insult and injury would be their pride. Such suffering if it comes to them, will hasten the end."

Appeal Answered

The appeal was transmitted all over the country and it had a magic effect. Even the women of the most orthodox and aristocratic families were moved. Everywhere women came out in their thousands to carry out the Congress mandate. Not only the Government but the people of the country as well, were taken by surprise at the manifestation. Temperance workers like Mary Campbell, who had worked for forty years in India, were amazed at the phenomenon. Well might foreign observers like H. N. Brailsford and George Slocombe say that if the civil-disobedience campaign had accomplished nothing else but the emancipation of the women of India, it would have fully justified itself.

The energy and enthusiasm of the women stirred the men to greater effort and sacrifice. Within three weeks of the commencement of the campaign, the Government resolved to strike.

On April 27, the first emergency ordinance was promulgated called the Press Ordinance, which brought the papers under the full control of the officials. Most of the Nationalist papers ceased publication for a long period as a protest. Other ordinances followed, aiming at the suppression of the different activities of the Congress. Congress organizations were declared unlawful all over the country and an ordinance was issued, enabling the Government to confiscate the property belonging to them.

The result of these ordinances was that the Congress could no longer function openly and many of its activities, like raising funds, recruiting volunteers, etc., had to be conducted in an underground manner. Nevertheless, the activities of the Congress, instead of being paralysed by the ordinances, were further stimulated. As meetings and processions were banned everywhere, they continued to be held in defiance of the official ban. Newspapers, bulletins, leaflets were printed and distributed by Congress agencies in spite of official prohibition. In some places as in Bombay, Congress propaganda was conducted by means of the radio and the police were not able to find out from where the messages were being transmitted.

6,000 Arrested

Faced by a non-violent rebellion, the Government first proceeded to make arrests. But that was of no avail. According to official figures, more than sixty thousand civil resisters were cast in prison. Special prisons had to be improvised at short notice but they were filled up in no time.

Besides the activities described above, which were more or less common to the whole of India, there were special activities in certain provinces. For instance, in the Central Provinces and a part of the Bombay Presidency, disobedience of forest laws was started and people began to cut down timber at will. In Gujerat, the United Provinces and certain districts of Bengal, particularly Midnapore District, non-payment of taxes and of land revenue was launched. In the North-West Frontier Province, thanks to the efforts of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, better known as the Frontier Gandhi, an intensive anti-Government movement was on foot, including the non-payment of taxes. In spite of the warlike traditions of the people there, the movement was entirely non-violent. The Frontier Gandhi had organised a corps of volunteers who were an eye-sore to the Government, because their campaign was affecting the loyalty of the people who had formerly contributed some of the finest regiments to the Indian Army. Moreover, because of the strategic position of the Frontier Province, a political movement in that part of the country was exceedingly unwelcome to the Government.

As soon as the Government realized the serious proportions which the campaign had assumed, they became entirely ruthless and brutal in their attempts at suppression. It is not possible to describe the atrocities committed by the forces of the Crown—including both the police and the military—in this con-

(Continued on Page 2)

ARMY ADMINISTRATION IN SOUTH RE-EXAMINED

All Policies Aimed at Winning Victory

By MITSUZO TAKAHASHI
(From the Taiheiyo)

An year and a half have now passed since the establishment of military rule in the occupied areas of the South. Here, I would like to present a few notes on observations I have made while serving in an office relating to the daily life in the South.

First of all, I would like to touch upon the significance, or in other words, the aims of the Southern Military Administration.

As has been made clear by the Imperial Rescript, the aim of the War of Greater East Asia is to bring the enemy Anglo-Americans to their knees, and to construct a New Order in Greater East Asia based upon moral principles. And in the actual military rule in the South, it is absolutely necessary that with this sacred goal in mind, all our policies should be centered upon the completion of the war.

Within the far-flung lands of the South Pacific, each respective work of reconstruction is proceeding with vigor. One often hears here and there opinions and reports that there must be more cultural and engineering projects, etc., and of course, reconstruction is necessary and establishment of culture also a vital aspect. But, actually, we are now engaged in a war, and the South is the battlefield. Though such things are without doubt inherently a necessity, we must realistically consider first of all the claims of our nation in relation to the South at present, and the actual conditions which are now existing there.

I feel that this reconstruction and culture must be those which will aid in the winning of the war. The gaining of the inevitable victory must be the foremost principle underlying all other activities. There is a danger in being absorbed in one's daily duties of losing sight of the broader aims of the future, and of branching out into too many side-roads, thinking this a necessity and that as indispensable.

New View of South

On must think twice about judging the South from experiences and knowledge gained prior to the war. Though the claims of familiarity with the South must be respected and this rich knowledge exploited to the fullest degree, it must be remembered that the South has undergone a revolutionary change since the outbreak of hostilities. For example, many people say that since there is an over-production of sugar in the Philippines, the plantations should be converted into production of the food and cotton cultivation. But actually, such is not the case, for recently many new uses for sugar have been discovered, calling for an even more intensified production.

All things applicable in Japan do not necessarily fit the South.

For example, in the cultivation of rice, in Java and the Philippines the native farmers pluck just the ears of the plants, and do not cut from the stem at harvest time. After the grains have been thus nipped, the chickens are given the run of the field and allowed to fatten themselves on the fallen kernels. They are followed by the cows and horses which graze upon the stems of the rice plants. Only after every bit of edible vegetation has been consumed is the patty field again planted. It is a vrey primitive method, but one must admit that it is one which is very well suited to the tropical climate. One must think twice before condemning everything as primitive and attempting to change them to Japanese ways.

Laissez-faire Policy Urged

Also, I had this experience in Java. In a certain military-controlled industrial plant, where several thousand native workers are employed, the men did not bring their lunches to work, nor was lunch served within the plant. Two hours were taken off at noon, during which time they ate happily what suited their tastes at open air-stalls which appeared just outside the building. At this point, some enterprising men fresh from Japan thought they would organize everything more efficiently and for the benefit of the workers give them a more sanitary and inexpensive meal within the plant. But this attempt resulted in complete failure. They had failed to realize that this noon hour custom was one of their greatest pleasures, and that in the tropical climate it provided a restful change of atmosphere.

Already a great many civilian officials have gone to Southern posts, where they are working day and night, and disregarding all personal dangers. Their endeavors command our deepest respect and gratitude. Most things would be more greatly appreciated by the native peoples if administered by the laissez-faire policy, and bring better results. In order to win the hearts of the peoples, we must "when in Rome, do as the Romans do," and to adjust ourselves as best we can to the characteristics peculiar to each region.

This is the opinion of an amateur, but I feel that the various races of

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America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

Nippon Times Evening

Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

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In News Spotlight

Rome Attackers Unopposed in Raid; Cowardice of Savage Yanks Scored

Domei

ROME, August 22.—The Italian Government made the following announcement, today in connection with the appearance of enemy planes over Rome.

"Anti Axis planes flew over Rome in the early morning of August 20, dropping leaflets and flare bombs. However, in accordance with the proclamation of Rome as an "open city," neither Italian fighter planes nor anti-aircraft guns went into action. Even searchlights were not used."

Cowardly Propaganda Act

Domei

ROME, August 22.—In connection with the United States Government's announcement of the establishment of a Committee for Preservation and Restoration of Historical and Artistic Objects in Europe, Stefani, reflecting the attitude of the Italian Government, reports as follows:

"The establishment of such a committee is nothing but a cowardly act on the part of the American Propaganda Bureau in its efforts to conceal and gloss over the real situation. As criticism grew louder in the United States against the wanton and barbaric destruction of some of the greatest treasures of European civilization by the beastly anti-Axis airmen, the American Government had to feign anxiety over the preservation of these treasures.

"Nothing attests better to the deception and hypocrisy of the American Government than the continued bombing and destruction of the invaluable objects of art, the ancient and historic palaces and cathedrals by the American and British planes. To believe and to maintain that it is possible to restore the great works of art, already ruined beyond repair, is a typical psychology of the Americans, lacking in historical, artistic or cultural traditions.

The American flyers who shamelessly resorted to these acts of vandalism are certainly more ignorant and barbaric than the uncivilized natives of darkest Africa. What do Roosevelt's words imply when he said "We can build a more magnificent one than before" when the American air forces laid in utter ruin the famous old church of San Lorenzo in Rome?"

Press Comments

Monday, August 23

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Bloodless Withdrawal

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Soviet Treated as Nuisance

The Bloodless Withdrawal

YOMIURI-HOCHI—After the heroic deaths of Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki and his brave two thousand at Attu the serious attention of the 100,000,000 people of the Japanese Empire was concentrated on Kiska. The United States, with its gradually repleted Pacific fleet, reinforced air force, and the advance achieved in establishing its military bases in the Aleutians, made frantic efforts to recapture Kiska.

Of course, our heroic Army and Navy fighters of the Kiska Garrison stood up decisively to fight at the sad news of the noble end of their comrades-in-arms at Attu. They intended to deal a single crushing blow if the enemy came surging upon the shores of Kiska in an attack. They thus tried to avenge the death of our men at Attu. Fighting spirit burned in them as a fire and their indignation and wrath knew no bounds, all the men bending their efforts to the strengthening of preparations to meet the foe in a death-defying struggle.

In the meantime, however, our strategic position in the Northern Pacific was increasingly strengthened. Our defense of the remotest North, with regard to which we had suffered a one-sided restraint at the hands of the Anglo-Americans by dint of the Washington fortifications limitation treaty, has been completely improved and reinforced during the past one year in which our gallant armed forces had been occupying both Attu and Kiska islands. Thus our heroic Army and Navy fighters of the Kiska Garrison scoring a great achievement completed an unobstructed withdrawal of all their armed force toward the end of July. They have now already taken up their new duties.

We offer our heartfelt gratitude to our brave Kiska fighters who have registered such a signal achievement and at the same time cannot but tender profound thanks for the heroic exploits of our Navy Units which have successfully accomplished the great task of causing the wholesale withdrawal of the Kiska armed force. Our Navy Units had thrust themselves deep into the inner line of the enemy's defense and yet had completed successfully this difficult operation of wholesale withdrawal without any obstruction from the enemy! This, needless to say, owes much to the valor of our Navy Units, but partly also to divine protection as well as to the protection of the heroic souls of the two thousand at Attu, which we must not forget.

Following decisive battles fought in the Southwestern Pacific the war situation in the Northern Pacific also has now assumed an extremely serious aspect. Decisive warfare has thus been extended to the entire Pacific areas.

Of late, among military experts in the United States a view has gathered momentum that "the key to victory is to be found in the Northern Pacific." The fact that the latest book by Giralfy, an American commentator on military affairs, entitled "America's Victory Lies in the North," is selling like wildfire, shows how the Americans are placing their hopes and expectations in heir attempted Northern onslaught. Throughout all the Northern and Southern Pacific the war situation is thus assuming increasingly serious aspects.

The only way of tendering thanks to our defense service men who, under this decisive war situation, are exerting themselves day and night to most loyally and creditably accomplish their duties, is to further bolster our production efforts at the home front. Without this how can we properly tender our thanks?

This is the time for us, the 100,000,000 people of the Empire, to display our total power. We cannot but repeat this appeal to the nation.

Soviet Treated as Nuisance

TOKYO SHIMBUN—There are various speculations being made as to the contents of the Quebec parley. One fact is certain, namely, that this conference is nothing more than an Anglo-American meeting with the Soviet Union excluded. Accordingly, any war strategy or political policy to be henceforth determined at this parley will be surely based on the calculations of the United States and Britain, though not entirely ignoring the views of the Soviet Union. It is now predicted that after the conclusion of the parley Eden and Welles will go to Moscow to seek an ex post-facto consent of the Soviet Union.

Yet it is open to considerable doubt whether such a step would give complete satisfaction to the Kremlin. In other words, just at a time when Europe is about to enter upon the decisive war stage, the lack of unity among the three countries of America, Britain and the Soviet Union has reached its apex. With post-war problems looming over the horizon, the Soviet Union is now being treated as a nuisance by the other two Powers, who, therefore, are going to take their own arbitrary actions without coming under any restraints of the Soviet Union. The Quebec parley was opened with this object in view. The tenor of the Soviet press, in exposing the non-invitation of the Soviets to the parley and demanding the immediate setting up of a full-fleded second front, can be regarded as having hit the

(Continued on Page 2)

Tojo Relief Fund Helps Ex-Soldiers In P.I. to Return to Home Provinces

Domei

MANILA, August 22.—Thanks to the relief fund donated by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo to the Philippine Executive Commission, on his first trip to Manila on May 5, thousands of released Filipino war prisoners have been able to rejoin their families in their home provinces.

Of the 100,000 pesos that Prime Minister Tojo gave to the Filipinos, approximately 25,000 pesos has been allowed for the transportation of released war prisoners from Manila to their respective homes.

The Tojo fund also has helped to send ex-servicemen to employment centers in the provinces.

The fund is also helping toward the up-keep of convalescent homes for ex-soldiers and in giving relief to war widows and orphans.

LITERARY ARRIVALS GREETED

Twenty-five representatives from Manchoukuo, China and Mongolia to the Second Greater East Asia Literary Men's Conference in Tokyo arrived in the capital yesterday morning and were met at Tokyo Station by many prominent Japanese literary figures. Hearty and informal were the greetings exchanged between these men of letters, mutually drawn to each other with the aim of contributing their share in the construction of Greater East Asia.

Variedly dressed—in Concordia Society uniforms of Manchoukuo, native Chinese costumes, foreign clothes and cool shorts—the representatives from the continent gripped in warm handshakes the extended hands of those welcoming them to Tokyo. Among those present on the Japanese side were Masao Kume, Riichi Yokomitsu, Tetsutaro Kawakami, Saburo Koga, Fusao Hayashi, Fumio Tanba, Kenji Nakajima and others.

Liu Yu-sheng, youthful Chinese writer, first to alight from the train joyfully grasped the hand of Fusao Hayashi. Kuan Lu, the only woman representative, smiled happily as she was surrounded and made welcome.

After a few words of welcome by Masao Kume, head of the business section of the Japan Literary Men's Service-to-the-Nation Association, the whole party proceeded to pay their respects at the plaza fronting the Imperial Palace. Then, after calling at the Manchoukuo and Chinese Embassies, the representatives put up at the Imperial Hotel.

In the afternoon, they attended the Summer Training Meet at the Meiji Shrine grounds and in the evening were invited to a dinner party by Kan Kikuchi. The party will visit the Meiji Shrine today and make courtesy calls on the various government departments.

Shown above is the hearty welcome scene at Tokyo Station, Sunday morning, for the arriving delegates.

SOONG REACHES SCENE OF MEET

Stimson Also Arrives In Quebec; 'Italy 1st' Principle Is Decided

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—The Chungking regime seems to be attaching great importance, after its repeated pleas for strengthening of the China front, to the coming participation of T. V. Soong, Chungking's Foreign Minister, in the Roosevelt-Churchill Quebec conference. Soong arrived in Quebec today from Washington.

According to Chungking dispatches, the following opinion was expressed by the Chungking authorities today:

"With T. V. Soong's participation, the Quebec conference faces an important turning point and the sphere of problems to be discussed has been greatly expanded. It will be the first time that a Chungking representative or any representative of other anti-Axis nations will be present at a Roosevelt-Churchill conference. The importance of the present conference can be well perceived from this fact.

"T. V. Soong's presence at the conference is greatly significant when momentous decisions are being made with respect to the general war situation in the Pacific and especially with regard to the China front. It is our earnest wish that the day is not far distant when Roosevelt, Churchill, Chiang Kai-

(Continued on Page 2)

Nippon Language Study Is Pushed in Philippines

Domei

MANILA, August 22.—The Nippon-go Association of the Philippines will hold a national conference at the Philippines Normal School here on August 29, during Nippon-go week, for the purpose of discussing ways and means of providing facilities for the further study and propagation of the Japanese language throughout the islands.

The Association is composed of prominent persons throughout the Philippines including President Santos of Manila University.

Meanwhile, Manila City has decided to establish five Japanese language schools in response to the peoples urgent desire to learn Nippon-go, which has become semi-official language of East Asia.

The regular course will cover one year and instructors will be provided by the Education section of the Military Administration.

Dexterity of Command Is Shown In Withdrawing Men From Kiska

Lieutenant-General Kuwaki States Operation Big Success—Isle Occupation for 13 Months Rendered General Fighting Situation Strong

Praising the extreme dexterity of command of the Imperial Forces, displayed in withdrawing from Kiska Island, Lieutenant-General Takaaki Kuwaki, writing in this morning's issue of the Yomiuri-Hochi, declared that the operation must be considered a great success, in that, by occupying a part of the American homeland for as long as 13 months, the valiant men of the Japanese garrison on the island earned precious time, thereby rendering the general fighting situation strong.

Lieutenant-General Kuwaki writes:

The withdrawal of the Imperial Forces from Kiska Island displayed the dexterity of command to an extreme degree. I consider it a great success. Kiska Island was more strongly fortified than Attu. Due to the valiant fighting put up by the Yamazaki Unit on Attu, the Imperial garrison forces on Kiska earned time, and this the enemy must have known, for they were more or less hesitating in their attack on Kiska Island.

For as long as 13 months the Imperial Forces occupied part of the American homeland and gave the enemy both a material and spiritual blow. Moreover, by so doing our forces rendered our conduct of general operations advantageous and fortified our expansive defense of the Pacific. Great was their achievement in so doing.

Without Parallel

To advance where one should and to retreat when one should is dexterity of command. The present bloodless withdrawal is virtually without parallel in war history both in the East and West. As a war example, the present withdrawal was the most ideal. Withdrawal is disadvantageous if it is a debacle like the Dunkirk withdrawal of the Anglo-French forces after the Battle of Flanders, but a tactical retreat usually renders the strategical situation advantageous.

General Karl von Klausexitz who is a world-famous authority on military strategy, says:

"Retreat does not necessarily mean disadvantage, for the distance is shortened by retreat, rendering the strategic position advantageous. In that case the enemy suffers the disadvantage because of the lengthening distance."

In fact, the withdrawal from Kiska eliminated our vulnerability in the northern defense and earned a precious time of one year, thereby rendering the general fighting situation strong.

As a result of the present withdrawal, an issue may be created to some extent regarding enemy air designs. But the acquisition of Kiska doesn't mean much. There is still a great distance between Kiska and our homeland. The enemy may try an air raid from the north, but judging from the cruising power of enemy planes, their long-distance bombers could only reach a part of North Chishima. They could not be accompanied by fighter planes, and the result would be a repetition of the recent raid on North Chishima in which five out of the eight planes that came attacking were shot down. If bombers come alone, our fighter planes will shoot them down all. It is, therefore, unwarranted to consider that the withdrawal from Kiska would at once cause a serious change in the defense of the northern Skies.

Around Kiska Island, enemy submarines and airplanes must have been ever on the strict watch and the Japanese warships and vessels that went there must have experienced serious difficulties in getting to Kiska. Over there night is short, and we can easily suppose how hard their role was.

God's Work Evident

That they could withdraw our entire forces without bloodshed and without being discovered by the enemy cannot but be through God's work. The souls of the Yamazaki Unit must have given divine protection to the withdrawing forces. Also great is the work done by the Command and the officers and men who directed the work on the spot.

In the middle stage of the last Great War, the allied forces of Britain and France attacked the Gallipoli Peninsula and after very difficult fighting in which a naval port of Turkey was bombarded, landed, but the invading forces were attacked by the Turkish army which was poorly equipped then and the allied forces had to withdraw. The latest withdrawal from Tunisia or Pantellaria could not be effected without bloodshed.

At any rate, the withdrawal from Kiska displayed the daring courage of the Command and the meritorious action of the Imperial Forces. We should like to take the present opportunity for expressing our thanks to the Kiska withdrawing forces for the precious time they earned for us.

Italian Diplomats Reach Lisbon

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—An Italian diplomatic mission, composed of five members of the Italian Foreign Office, has arrived in Lisbon. It is said that the party left Rome for Lisbon by train after the second air raid on the Italian capital.

ENEMY REVEALS 2-WEEK ATTACK ON 'GHOST ISLE'

Vanished Troopers Mystery to Foe--Comical War Epic

A new page in world war history has just been written on a fog-bound island in the Aleutians. Vanishing swiftly and mysteriously as they arrived 13 months ago, the Japanese garrison on Kiska Island carried out a brilliant and daring withdrawal move, slipping away undiscovered through the powerful enemy blockade.

"How" and "Where" the Japanese disappeared are still riddles to the Americans who find themselves the source of undisguised world amusement following their more than two weeks of intensive attacks on the "ghost island."

Given below is the official statement issued by the United States Navy Department on August 21 concerning their efforts to annihilate the supposed Japanese garrison at Kiska whom, they admitted, offered "very feeble" resistance, as reported in a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

Moves Kept Secret

"In the latter part of July United States forces estimated that Japanese troops in Kiska had become unable to communicate with Japan proper as their radio transmission equipment was believed to have been destroyed, and therefore, to avoid giving information to the Japanese Government, no announcement was made of operations on Kiska Island after July 31.

"August 1: Liberator bomber plane units dropped bombs on Japanese positions on Kiska despite heavy fog.

"August 2: In the afternoon, Liberator bomber units raided the northern end of Kiska, and scored direct hits. Immediately after the air raid, United States naval heavy and light fleets gunned Gertrude Cove, the Japanese submarine base and Small Kiska Island, and fired between 200 to 300 shots, but the Japanese side did not respond.

"August 3: At dawn, the United States light fleet gunned the Japanese base at Gertrude Cove.

(Continued on Page 2)

SOVIETS FAIL TO PIERCE REICH KHARKOV DEFENSE

Lose 351 Tanks on E. Front in One Day

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—German land forces destroyed a total of 266 Soviet tanks on the Eastern Front yesterday, while the Luftwaffe and Reich gun batteries smashed 85, according to an announcement issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters at noon today.

The communique follows:

Eastern Front: On the Mius River Front, the Red Army, under protection of powerful bomber squadrons, continued severe attacks yesterday, but the Germans offered stubborn resistance and destroyed 21 enemy tanks. In the Kharkov area, the Soviets attempted to penetrate German defense lines but failed.

Soviet offensives west of Orel and southwest of Vyazma were checked by Reich units. German anti-tank corps penetrated deep into enemy positions and smashed large numbers of Soviet tanks.

On the entire Eastern Front, German land forces demolished a total of 266 enemy tanks yesterday, while the Reich air force and artillery destroyed 85.

Air Battles: German fighter squadrons shot down 11 enemy planes in Southern Italy and downed two in the occupied area in Western Europe and over the Atlantic.

Thai Foreign Chief Arrives in Mukden

Domei

MUKDEN, August 22.—Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan now on a tour of Manchoukyo en route back to Bangkok following his recent trip to Tokyo, arrived here this morning from Hsinking accompanied by his suite.

During the day, the Thai Foreign Minister paid his respects at the War Memoraial Tower and also inpected various industrial plants within the city.

NEWS BRIEFS

Bogota Traffic Tied-Up

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—All transportation facilities at Bogota, capital of Colombia, have been suspended as the result of a general strike by electric tram and motor bus workers of the city, demanding wage raises on the ground of increased living cost, according to reports from Bogota.

Aussie Laborites Win

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—In the latest Australian elections, the Labor Party gained a majority of almost two to one and captured all of the 19 vacant seats in the Senate, according to reports from Melbourne.

Chicago Epidemic Rages

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—The epidemic of infantile paralysis in Chicago is still raging, latest reports revealing two more deaths and 20 fresh cases. Since July 1, 221 cases have been reported with 23 fatalities and supplies of serum needed to combat the disease have been reduced to a quantity sufficient only for one week. Meanwhile, emergency calls have gone out for blood donors. About 125 men, women and children over 15 years will be needed every day to check the epidemic.

STALIN RECALLS ENVOY LITVINOV

Soviet Dissatisfaction Said Cause; Counselor To U.S. to Assume Post

Domei

MOSCOW, August 22.—The Supreme Council of the Soviet Union has decided on the recall of Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov from Washington and appointed Counselor Andrei Gromyko at Washington as his successor, it was announced yesterday. No reason has been announced for recalling Ambassador Litvinov.

Policy Change Seen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 22.—The recall of Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov has caused a serious repercussion among United States Government leaders. Many persons observe that the recall of the Soviet envoy following the return of Ambassador Maisky to London may be regarded as an indication of a fundamental change in Soviet policy toward the United States and Great Britain.

Particularly, as the Soviet Union is now expressing dissatisfaction re-

(Continued on Page 2)

French Puppets Deny Extrality Abolition

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—Regarding the abolition of extraterritoriality in China by the French Government, the French "Committee of National Liberation" issued the following statement today, according to Algiers reports:

"The French Committee of National Liberation has no connection whatever with the abolition of extraterritoriality in China by the French Government.

"Since severance of diplomatic relations between the French Government and the Chungking regime, the formal representative of France at Chungking has been the representative of the French Committee of National Liberation.

"As a principle, the French Committee of National Liberation is prepared to negotiate with the Chungking regime on the question of extraterritoriality, but Chungking has not yet recognized the French Committee of National Liberation."

May Shift Italy's Capital

Domei

ROME, August 21.—Italian Government authorities observe that as the result of the conference at Quebec, anti-Axis forces will intensify their bombing raid on Italy and will also attempt landings on France.

Thus, it is reported that in the event of the demilitarization of Rome materializing, the Italian Government may remove from Rome.

AOKI PAYS CALL ON MAYOR CHEN FOR DISCUSSION

Meets Shanghai Chief On Arrival--Also Sees Japanese Army Heads

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 22.—Following his arrival here this morning from Nanking, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, paid a courtesy visit on Mayor Chen Kung-po and exchanged opinions on the management of the city following the return of the International Settlement and the French Concession to the National Government.

Later in the afternoon, Minister Aoki conferred with representatives of the Japanese Army at his hotel.

Hopes for Model Zone

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 22.—Sincere hope that Shanghai will be transformed into a model zone for Sino-Japanese cooperation, was expressed by Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki in an interview with local Japanese correspondents at the Broadway Mansion at 4:30 p.m. today.

"Having completed my visit to Nanking," stated Minister Aoki, "I came to Shanghai today and have conferred with Japanese military authorities and Mayor Chen Kung-po.

Determined to Fight

"During my stay in Nanking, I met President Wang Ching-wei and other Ministers of the Chinese Government. I found they possessed a keen realization of Japan's new policy toward China and are grimly determined to carry on the War of Greater East Asia to a successful consummation.

"It is a matter for congratulation that both in Japan and China, the military authorities, officials and civilians alike have come to gain a clear understanding of the significance of Japan's new China policy and collaboration between the two countries. More efforts, however, must be exerted both by Japan and China before these ideas are permeated in all classes of the two nations."

Referring to the restoration of foreign concessions at Shanghai, Minister Aoki declared that it was a historic event for China as well as for Sino-Japanese relations.

Since the concessions were surrendered, he said, Shanghai has been cleared of Anglo-American taints and the influence of the Nanking Government has come to permeate the city.

"Moreover," he continued, "Shanghai financiers, who had operated in

(Continued on Page 2)

FULL EFFORTS PLEDGED TO NEW BURMA CAUSE

Dobama Sinyetha Will Do Utmost, Ba Maw Told

Domei

RANGOON, August 21.—Thakin Nu, Foreign Minister, and concurrently Chief Secretary of the Dobama Sinyetha Party, pledged to Head of State Ba Maw, all-out service and sacrifice to the cause of New Burma on behalf of all party members.

In responding to the party's reaffirmation of its determination to contribute its utmost toward the construction of New Burma, Head of State Ba Maw, who holds the position of President of the party, declared to party members that the prosperity of nations depend upon the sweat and blood of the peoples.

Describing the Dobama Sinyetha as the "brain and backone" of Burma, Head of State Ba Maw urged all member to exert their best efforts in the performance of their duties.

It is recalled, that the Dobama Sinyetha was organized last August as Burma's national party uniting all political factions under one banner.

Syrians Smuggle Food

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 22.—Syrian farmers are smuggling large quantities of foodstuff from Turkey in order to save themselves from starvation, as the Syrian Government has confiscated all food stuff stocks to supply anti-Axis forces stationed in the country.

In exchange for cereals sent to Syria, fur and fur products, silk, coffee, tea, and motorcar tires are being smuggled from Syria into Turkey, it is also reported.

CHILE-BOLIVIA TIFF SERIOUS

S. America Nations Face Crisis--Anti-Jewish Move Grows

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—Recent indications reveal that the dispute between Chile and Bolivia over the latter's demand for Chilean cession of ports along the Pacific coast is assuming serious proportions, according to a Washington dispatch to the Times London.

In compliance with Bolivia's demand for an outlet to the Atlantic, Brazil offered Santos as a free port in June. Now, Bolivia is demanding that Chile cede some of the latter's Pacific ports. If Argentine arbitration in this matter fails, a grave crisis will be caused among South American countries.

Brazil's offer of Santos to Bolivia, according to the Times, made the latter believe that Brazil was also supporting its demand for outlets to the Pacific. Chile, however, has evinced opposition to ceding any part of its territory. In this connection, Argentina is backing Chile and Brazil is standing on the side of Bolivia. Thus, there is every possibility of the dispute becoming further complicated.

Meanwhile, according to information from Buenos Aires, Argentine Foreign Minister Rear-Admiral Segundo Storni recently made a declaration to Bolivian, Chilean and Brazilian representatives to the effect that Argentina is opposed to any action that might disturb the status quo in South America.

It is also noted that anti-Jewish sentiment has recently become prevalent in various Latin American countries, especially in Argentina and Brazil, according to information from Montevideo. In Peru, Colombia and Venezuela also, anti-Semitic fever is considerably evident.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

sorest spot of the other two Powers.

Originally the motive of the Anglo-American camp in combining with the Soviet Union was to cause the Soviets to shoulder the whole weight of the war with Germany, seeking a chance of bringing the downfall of both Germany and the Soviet Union. In spite of the fighting of longer than two years, the Soviet Union still possesses a resistance power that cannot be slighted, and shows intentions to extend after the war their influence to Central Europe and the Balkans. In view of such a situation, the conflict of interests of the Soviet Union against the United States and Britain is fast becoming aggravated, so that the prosecution of the war against the Axis countries and the anti-Axis restraints against the Soviet Union have become serious questions, a pending issue since the Casablanca parley.

Just at the present time when the center of the war is moving to the European Continent, it is seen that the joint front of the three countries of America, Britain and the Soviet Union has completely disappeared, and the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers are now merely prosecuting the war from their own standpoints. Therefore, if in the future the United States and Britain start a full-fledged landing on the continent of Europe, it will be carried out not in conformity with the demand of the Soviet Union but from the necessity of America and Britain themselves, so that the landing point is surmised to be different from the spot desired by the Soviet Union.

However, the Soviet Union has paid the largest sacrifice in the war with Germany. On account of this heavy Soviet burden, Britain escaped her own collapse and was able to bring herself to the present stage, making it quite right for the Soviets to demand the price for this great sacrifice. Instead of accepting this Soviet demand, the Anglo-American Powers, which utilized the Soviet Union while in dire need for help, are now viewing the Soviets as a nuisance and are trying to keep the Soviet Union at a respectful distance. What action the Soviet Union will take against this Anglo-American attitude is a matter that is worthy of attention.

It should be recalled that just before the outbreak of the War, the United States and Britain endeavored to bring the Soviet Union to their side with view to encircling Germany. But with the exposing of the sinister design of causing the whole burden of the war with Germany to be thrown upon the shoulders of the Soviet Union, this Anglo-American scheme was frustrated, which led to the signing of the Reich-Soviet Pact. This occurred on August 23, four years ago. Since then the situation reversed, followed by the outbreak of war between Germany and the Soviet Union, and it was seen to run on the line as originally laid out by Britain.

However, there is no reason why the Soviets should be utilized indefinitely by the Anglo-American camp. In veiw of the present development, revealing the foregoing attitude of America and Britain, it is possible that the Soviets should be considering how to cope with the situation. The fact, that the relations between the Soviet Union and the democratic countries of America and Britain have reached the saturation point is likely to bring more and more complications henceforth into the European situation.

Aoki Pays Call On Mayor Chen For Discussion

(Continued from Page 1)

a liberalistic atmosphere free from national control during the period of Anglo-American domination, should now realize the new mission of Shanghai as the pivotal center of Chinese economy and strive to convert the city from a trade port depending solely on foreign import and export to a domestic economic center.

Cooperation Vital

"Thus, marking the liquidation of concessions, Shanghai must turn to an entirely new direction, politically as well as economically. For this purpose, the citizens must rid themselves of individualistic conceptions and cooperate with the Government.

"From Japan's standpoint, I hope that Shanghai will be made a model zone for Sino-Japanese collaboratio. Needless to say, Sino-Japanese cooperation is essential for successful construction of Greater East Asia and, in this respect, we place much expectation on the development of Shanghai."

Regarding the compulsory purchase of cotton yarn and textiles by the Nanking Government, Minister Aoki declared that the step was very appropriate, and promised Japan's full cooperation in the execution of the policy. He hoped, said the Minister, that meticulous care will be exercised by the Chinese Government in the enforcement of the policy so that expected results may be achieved.

Malai Postal Savings Top Million Yen Mark

Domei

SHONAN, August 21.—Postal savings, throughout Malai today passed the one million yen mark.

Its growing popularity has been interpreted here as reflecting the healthy spirit in reconstruction of the people.

It was recalled that the monthly savings when started last September averaged merely ¥30,000 but this has been increasing steadily together with the people's growing faith in Japan.

Meanwhile, in view of the growing popularity of the thrift movement, the Malai military administration has decided to sponsor a thrift week starting September 1, when memorial stamps will be issued and contests held for best thrift posters and slogans.

Brazil to Send Troops

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 21.—Brazilian troops will be shortly sent abroad, declared Brazilian War Minister General Eurico G. Dutra, now visiting Washington, in his press conference today.

"Brazil will shortly dispatch troops abroad, and territories to which they will be sent will be decided by the Brazilian and United States Governments," he said. "Upon President Roosevelt's return to Washington after conclusion of the Quebec conference, further negotiations on this question will be held."

British M.P. in Chungking

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 21.—Irene Mary Ward, member of the British House of Commons, arrived at Chungking today, according to Chungking reports. She is expected to stay at Chungking for several months to study the living conditions of Chinese women.

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STALIN RECALLS ENVOY LITVINOV

(Continued from Page 1)

garding the opening of a second front front while the Quebec conference is in session, this step is considered as a silent protest against the United States and Britain.

Associated Press reports from Quebec comment as follows on this question:

"Premier Stalin seems to have received detailed reports of the situation on the European front, and the present step taken by the Soviet Union is very important as he had just expressed his dissatisfaction over the outcome of the present conference. The recall of Ambassador Maxim Litvinov is interpreted at Quebec as having been decided upon because the United States and Britain did not unconditionally agree to its demand to immediately open a second front in Europe—a development which the Soviet is desiring more than anything else at present. In the past two weeks, Premier Stalin has plainly hinted to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill that the Soviet Union would be dissatisfied if the demand was not unconditionally accepted."

Sign of Soviet Displeasure

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 22.—Both the United States State Department authorities and the staff of the Soviet Embassy at Washington are silent on the recall of Soviet Ambassador Litvinov, but informed circles in the American capital are making the following observations as to the cause of his recall.

1. It is a manifestation of Soviet dissatisfaction as the United States and Great Britain have failed to open a second front in Europe in order to force the powerful German forces to withdraw from the Eastern Front.

2. To renovate the diplomatic service of the Soviet Union, Councilor Gromyko, who is still a young man, was selected as Ambassador to Washington.

3. The Soviet Government is in need of the knowledge and experience of Litvinov to decide future diplomatic policies and also intends to appoint him Foreign vice-Commissar.

The first observation is most popular. It is also reported that the United States Government has arknowledged the appointment of Gromyko as Litvinov's successor.

Blow on U.S. Britain

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—Regarding the recall of Soviet Ambassador to Washington Maxim Litvinov, German Foreign Office authorities made the following statement today:

"It seems that Premier Josef Stalin effected the sudden change of the Soviet Ambassador to Washington without any previous arrangement. Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt now meeting at Quebec seem to have been surprised.

"The event has brought the controversy existing in the anti-Axis camp again into the lime light. At any rate, it seems that the Anglo-American-Soviet Powers cannot readjust the divergences in their war plans.

"Premier Stalin does not accept the so-called 'public promise' of Roosevelt and Churchill regarding formation of a second front, at its face value and, accordingly, seems disinclined to give political concessions in compensation for that promise.

"Having understood the extreme difficulties that might accompany second-front operations from the experiences in the Sicilian Campaign, the anti-Axis forces have failed to form a second front as demanded by Premier Stalin. Irritated by this, the Soviet Premier seems to have taken the said action."

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Enemy Reveals 2-Week Attack On 'Ghost Isle'

(Continued From Page 1)

The Japanese forces made feeble resistance.

"August 4: Immediately after midnight, naval patrol bomber planes dropped explosive and incendiary bombs on main Japanese positions and submarine bases on Kiska, causing conflagrations. United States air forces bombed the island 18 times from early morning till evening. Japanese resistance consisted of scattered fire.

"August 5: At dawn, light naval ships gunned Gertrude Cove and other bases, but the Japanese offered no resistance.

"August 6: Light naval ships gunned Kiska island, and shelled objectives. The Japanese offered no resistance.

"August 7: Saturday (no action seems to have taken place.)

"August 8: Light naval ships shelled Gertrude Cove, main enemy base on Kiska, but no answer was received.

"August 9: Light naval ships gunned Gertude Cove and Japanese positions north of the island.

"August 10: At dawn, light naval ships shelled Japanese position at Gertrude Cove, and also air forces bombed and machine-gunned the island 24 times. Japanese offered weak resistance.

Positions Damaged

"August 11: Early in the morning, light naval ships shelled Gertrude Cove and the southern end of Kiska, and air forces carried out 21 attacks. It was seen that Japanese positions were damaged considerably.

"August 12: Immediately after midnight, light naval ships attacked the island, and in the morning, heavy and light naval ships shelled the southern end of Kiska, but the Japanese did not answer. Air forces bombed the island 20 times in the afternoon, and fire was started at several places.

"August 13: Early in the morning, light naval ships attacked the island but the Japanese did not return fire. Air forces raided the island nine times in the afternoon, and dropped bombs on many buildings. Air forces met weak resistance.

"August 14: Air forces bombed the island three times early in the morning, and light naval ships carried out four attacks. No resistance was offered by the Japanese forces."

5 Foe Carriers at 'Rock'

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—Five anti-Axis aircraft carriers are reported to be anchored in Gibraltar port, according to dispatches from Algeciras. Four of the carriers, after refueling and taking on provisions, are reportedly scheduled to leave for the Mediterranean in a few days.

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SOONG REACHES SCENE OF MEET

(Continued from Page 1)

shek and Stalin will meet in order to defeat Japan, Germany and Italy."

Stimson, Soong Arrive

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 22.—United States War Secretary Henry Stimson arrived at Quebec today and immediately conferred with American military representatives. Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong reached Quebec today, and was welcomed by Canadian Premier Mackenzie King. Soong refused to talk to newspapermen.

Italy-First Decided

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—Adherence to the Europe-first principle as decided at Casablanca and the Italy-first policy in preference to the formation of a second front in France are understood to have been decided upon at the Quebec conference which is expected to end on August 24.

At the outset of the present anti-Axis parley, the plan to launch landing operations on Northern France had overwhelming support in preference to the Italy-first strategy. Since August 19, however, the latter policy came to hold ground among 90 per cent of the conferences, and at present both American and British press circles are agreed on this.

Before the meeting of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, the two policies carried equal weight. The two chief executives of Britain and America, however, decided upon continuing the Mediterranean Campaign and military authorities of the two countries are understood to have elaborated strategic plans in accordance with the decision.

It is understood the Anglo-American Powers are desiring that the Soviet Union lose its potentiality in its struggle with Germany so that it may become powerless to extend its influences to Central Europe, while they can challenge the Reich forces at comparatively small cost.

Prudent Strategy Followed

It is recalled in this connection that the anti-Axis forces have hitherto made it a point to avoid adventures as much as possible, following the prudent strategy of advancing step by step taking advantage of their enormous material power. In the light of this fact, it is generally understood that in future operation in the Mediterranean, the anti-Axis forces will occupy Sardinia, Corsica and the southern part of Italy step by step and after making them their bases, intensify air raids on the Italian mainland and Southern Germany with a view to destroying Reich industry and breaking the morale of the German people. And afterward, they may effect landings on the Balkan peninsula and the French mainland.

Meanwhile, a UP report states that Germany, having detailed 20 divisions to the Italian mainland while maintaining 10 German and Rumanian divisions in the Balkan area is intending to restrain the anti-Axis forces in these areas and check the advance of their air bases.

Now that the Red Army has been weakened remarkably and because the Anglo-American offensive will be decimated inevitably as the theater of war draws near the European Continent, Germany's prolonged-war tactics will prove more effective in the future.

Schweinfurt Raid Costly

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—United States air forces suffered serious damage when they recently raided Schweinfurt and other cities in Southern Germany, and, according to their own announcement, 86 out of 330 large-sized bomber planes that participated in the raid were lost.

But according to Major Freitag, DNB war correspondent, one third or 110 American planes were certainly shot down by German fighter planes and ground batteries.

Thus in this one raid, the United States lost about 1,000 pilots, whereas the German loss consisted of only one dead and 8 wounded.

Anti-Refugee Demand Hit

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 22.—Replying to demands of the American and British Governments to prohibit the entrance of enemy political refugees, the Turkish Government declared that neutral countries themselves will decide on the matter, and points to basic provisions of international law for their stand.

Ship Standardization Set

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 21.—Shipbuilding representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Canada who had been conferring at Washington regarding standardization of merchant vessels have reached a complete agreement, announced Chairman Donald Nelson of the United States War Production Board, according to reports from Washington.

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Reich Navy Downs 4 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—German naval forces shot down three Thunderbolt planes and one four-engined heavy bomber of the American air force that attacked them yesterday in the Straits of Dover, announced the German military authorities today.

Formidable Leaves 'Rock'

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—The British aircraft carrier "Formidable," which has been in the port of Gibraltar since July, left yesterday morning for the Atlantic, according to reports from Ceuta, Spanish Morocco.

Other dispatches say that the "Formidable" has been sent to England after undergoing urgent repairs.

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